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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WILL THE TARIFF INCREASE THE COST OF LIVING?

A PROFIT OF MORE THAN 2,000 PER CENT. is credited, not to any get-rich-quick scheme, but to the American retailers of certain German-made goods. A cuckoo clock which costs 94 cents to make in Germany sells here at retail for $22. A beaded bag which sells in the United States for $15 is made in Germany at a cost of 10 cents. Kitchen knives made abroad for 2¾ cents retail here for 30 cents. Foreign watches manufactured for $12.20 a dozen, sell here for $65 a dozen. Gloves made in Europe for 27½ cents retail here for $2. The authority for these startling figures is Senator McCumber (Rep.) of North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee and sponsor of the Senate's Tariff Bill. The lesson that he wishes then to impress upon his Senatorial colleagues and the nation at large, explains a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is that "the consumers of America are being unconscionably robbed by the importers" and that "the remedy is to pass the pending tariff bill." To drive the lesson home he exhibited in the Senate samples of these and other products of cheap foreign labor.

NOT "SENTENCED TO DIE"

IT will deeply gratify the thousands of our readers who sent prompt and generous contributions to save the Armenian children, to know that their gifts reversed the decision of the Near East Relief to cut down appropriations, and saved the lives of tens of thousands of children who had reluctantly been "sentenced to die," as our headline told, through failure of funds. The sentence was commuted. "One check came for $100,000, from a donor who read in The Literary Digest *of the threatened slaughter of innocents, and responded promptly, generously. This man, by signing that check, literally saved the lives of 2,000 orphaned children as truly as if he had rescued them from a sinking ship or burning building." And every other gift, in its degree, merits the same praise.*

A similar "tariff show" was staged in New York a few days earlier by Senator Calder (Rep.) for the benefit of the Woman's Republican Club. Among the exhibits laid before the ladies by the New York Senator were: a string of amber beads, sold by the German manufacturer for 62 cents, and retailed in New York stores for $12.50; a mahogany clock bought wholesale in Germany for $2.40, and retailed here for $68; and an electric iron which "has a foreign list price of 59 cents, and is sold in Brooklyn for $6.50." "In the peace-time profiteering of to-day," declared Senator Calder, "the importing interests which are seeking to delay tariff legislation make war profiteering fade into insignificance." He pointed to his foreign exhibits to prove that "a higher tariff does not mean higher prices." On the contrary, he argued, "through the tariff we will regain the American wage, and in the end we can reduce the price through our own manufacturers."

The Protectionist, published in Boston by the Home Market Club, tells us that "German exporters are not happy over the proposed American tariff." It cites the case of one German firm that exported more than 1,000,000 thermos bottles to the United States last year and which claims to be able to sell these bottles here for 50 cents and make a profit. Coupled with this information is the statement that "the largest thermos bottle manufactory in this country has completely shut down owing to its inability to make a thermos bottle at factory cost as cheaply as the German thermos bottles are sold in the retail stores of the United States."

The filibustering tactics by which Democratic Senators are delaying tariff legislation, Senator Lodge recently averred, are "simply postponing the arrival of a period of business stability." Already, under the Emergency Tariff, the Massachusetts Senator pointed out, "business is beginning to improve." Passage of the pending tariff bill, he argues, will stimulate and encourage this improvement. Denying that the proposed rates will kill our foreign trade, he went on to say:

> "Our foreign trade to-day is not suffering because of the tariff, and we are living now under the Emergency Tariff Act, which has higher rates, in many cases, than those proposed in the Finance Committee Bill. The Democrats seek to give the impression that the increase in our foreign trade and in trade conditions throughout the country are due to the Underwood Tariff Act, whereas the figures quoted by Secretary Hoover show increases in foreign trade which have developed since the Emergency Tariff Bill became a law. . . .
>
> "Under the Emergency Tariff, our trade is becoming more nearly normal than that of any other nation. After the present tariff bill becomes a law there will be an even greater advance in our trade, both foreign and domestic.
>
> "Building up the business of this country is not going to depress the business of the world. Other countries have high duties now, as the figures presented by Senator Gooding show. I think I am right in saying that in many cases their duties are higher than ours, and yet those who oppose this bill seem to think that these duties will stop the trade of other countries with us.
>
> "It is upon the protective principle that the great prosperity of this country has been built. We are obliged to-day to meet an economic situation such as the world has never seen, owing to the utterly distorted and dislocated conditions of exchange. In the midst of these fluctuations we must determine what duties are sufficient to protect American industries and agriculture. Under normal conditions, when values and costs of production were practically fixt or easily determined, the rates were not as high as those necessary to-day. But now with the shifting of values and costs abroad, which are admittedly abnormally low, duties must be higher than has been customary in the past."

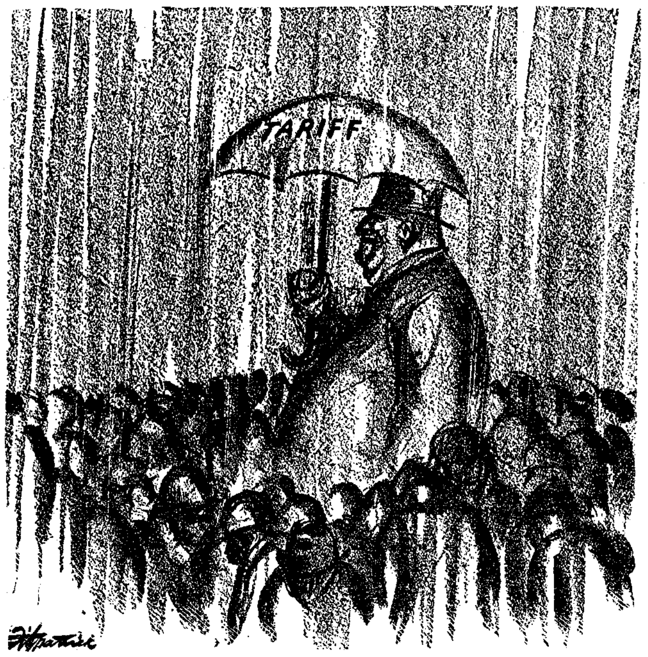
To the oft-repeated charge that the high rates of the pending tariff bill will force up prices and greatly increase the cost of living *The National Republican*, a party weekly in Washington, replies vigorously:

> "We have had during the past nine years the lowest tariff in American history, enacted on the pledge that it would smash monopolies, stop profiteering and end the high cost of living.

Under that lowest tariff in our history we have had the highest prices, the most profiteering and the most outrageous exploitation by monopoly in any one period in our national history.

"How it is, in the face of this record, the foes of protection have the unadulterated gall to stand up in all seriousness and shriek against the restoration of the protective policy on the ground that it will create the very evils the present low tariff law has developed to a point undreamed of heretofore, is a mystery beyond fathoming!

"The present low tariff has destroyed employment for millions of Americans, but it has not reduced the price of any commodity a nickel to any ultimate consumer in this country. Profiteering is the result of distributive, not productive, processes. If every article consumed in the United States were produced abroad, it would be far easier than at present for distributive organizations to use the same methods now employed to hoist prices beyond a proper level to the consumer. All that is accomplished by free trade is to enable the profiteer to buy more cheaply abroad than at home, and lengthen the gap to his own enrichment, between cost and sale price. Neither the ultimate consumer nor the non-importing retailer get any advantage out of such an arrangement. But the American producer is deprived of the income derived from the growing or making of the article bought abroad.



PROTECTION.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

"Never in all the history of this country has a more shamelessly mendacious and hypocritical propaganda been carried on than that now being waged against the enactment of a protective tariff law. No misrepresentation is too extreme, no sophistry is too flimsy to be used by the theoretical free traders and the more practical propagandists operating in behalf of the importers and international money-lenders, ready to sacrifice the American producer to the greed and disloyalty to America of grasping special interests. . . .

"The enemies of the protective policy are making their last stand, and are fighting with desperation. They are hoping to prevent the passage of any tariff bill at the present session, or to delay the passage of the bill so long that there will be no time for price statistics to give the lie to their claims as to the effect of the tariff on retail prices."

"Failure to pass a tariff law at this session, or further unreasonable delay in effecting such legislation," declares another issue of the same organ, "will be disastrous both to the Republican party and to the country." Senator McCumber, in a speech before the Senate, recently pointed out that "90 per cent. of the products consumed in the United States are produced in the United States." And he went on to say:

"We want to continue to produce them in this country. We believe that by this tariff bill we will help to keep the industries of the United States of America in operation, and I do not believe, no matter how vicious the assaults may be, that we are going to surrender the interests of the producing nine-tenths of the American people for the interests of the importing one-tenth."

But when we turn from the champions of the Senate's tariff bill to its foes we find the latter numerous and aggressive, and apparently well supplied with ammunition. Nor do the attacks come only from Democratic and Independent quarters. "There seems to be little or no sentiment for the pending tariff bill except such as comes from the specific business interests which hope to profit financially by it," says the Republican *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus); and Mr. Munsey's New York *Herald,* which declares itself "a consistent and stedfast advocate of the American tariff system," finds it necessary to warn the Senate that it "can not stand for damn-fool protectionism." "No tariff bill ever raised so many enemies, even in its own household," says the Democratic New York *Times;* and Senator McCumber himself admits that the city press, regardless of party affiliations, is turning cold and critical eyes upon his tariff measure. In explanation of this fact the North Dakota Senator says that—

"The policies of practically all of the great metropolitan papers of the country are governed by the counting-rooms. If the great department stores do not own stock in the great metropolitan press of the country, they are their customers, and, through the advertising medium, control the policy of those papers. . . .

"Every one of these great department establishments is an importer. I would to heaven that the American consumer could compare the price which these stores pay for the things which they import with the price they charge the consumer."

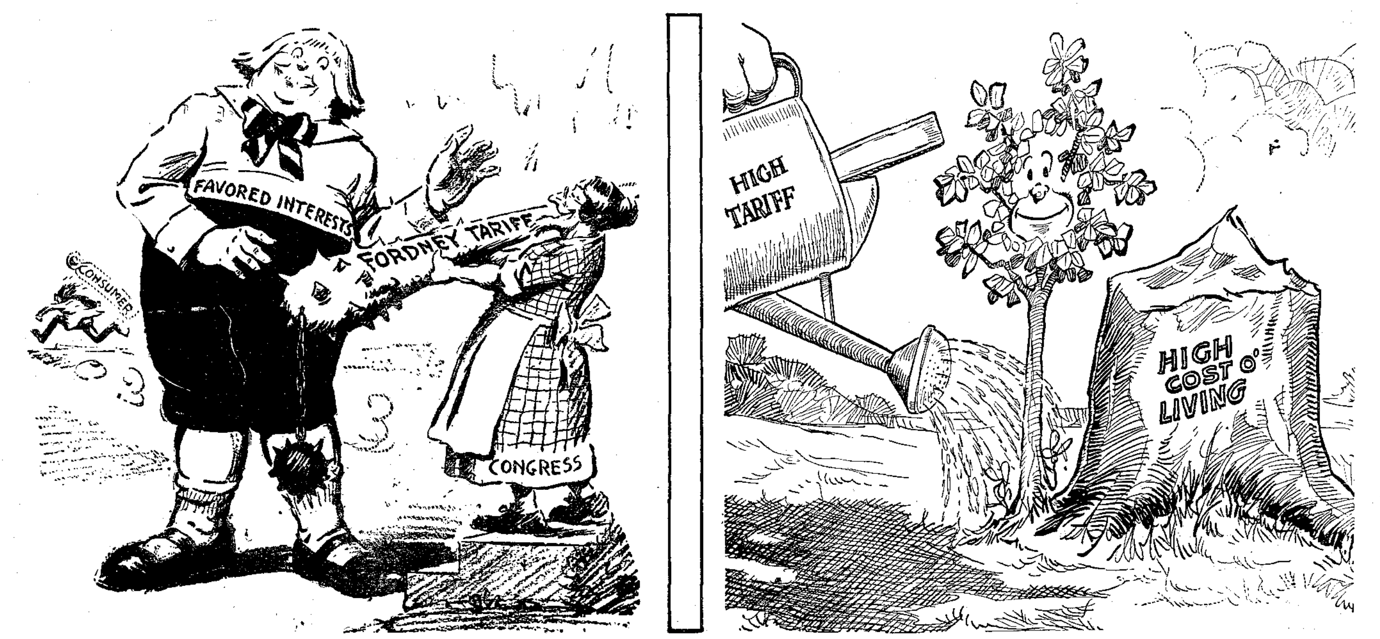
Democratic Senators, on the other hand, argue that if our retailers are making such exorbitant profits on imported goods, it is a case for the attention of the Department of Justice rather than the tariff makers. Senator Underwood (Dem.), of Alabama, author of the Underwood Tariff and leader of the Senate minority, denounces the pending tariff bill as "the worst in the history of the country." In a signed article in the New York *Times,* he says:

"It looks as if those charged with the responsibility of writing the bill have accepted unqualifiedly the rates proposed by the special interests desiring protection, and have not given consideration to the resultant effect on the general business of the country or the burdens that must be borne by the consumers of America. Should the bill become a law, the American people will find this out in time, but it will be after they have paid the price of the experiment."

Discussing the support of the tariff bill by the "farm bloc," Senator Underwood continues:

"In my opinion, if it were not for the support given this bill by Senators who represent agricultural constituencies it would be impossible to pass it through the Senate. The argument is advanced that since taxes are to be levied on manufactured products, taxes should also be levied on agricultural products, and that if the people are to be penalized for the benefit of the manufacturer they should likewise be penalized for the benefit of the farmer. Where the fallacy of this argument comes is that under the guise of doing something to help the farmer in some particular item, their support is asked for a bill that as a whole means that for every dollar the farmers may derive from the bill they will pay $100 in taxes for the benefit of somebody else. In other words, for every 1 per cent. of protection they are given they pay 99 per cent. of protection for the benefit of other people.

"Take the wool schedule, known as Schedule K in the Payne-Aldrich Bill, but having a number in the bill that is now before the Senate. If the tax proposed in the bill is levied the farmer will have to pay the tax the same as does the man who lives in the city, the man who works in the store, the machine-shop, the foundry or in an office. If the analysis be worked out it will be demonstrated that the tax of 33 per cent. on scoured wool will cost the public nearly $200,000,000, of which those engaged in the growing of wool will receive something like $72,000,000, against which the farmers as a whole will pay about $99,000,000,



"HERE, PET, BE CAREFUL NOT TO HURT ANYBODY."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SECOND GROWTH!
—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE TARIFF, AS SEEN BY ITS CRITICS.

the rest of the people will pay in proportion, while the Government will receive as its share of this enormous tax less than $20,000,000. Yet it is contended that this duty on wool will help the American farmers. I admit it will help the men whose business is raising sheep, but the other farmers of the country, those who do not grow wool but raise wheat and corn and cotton, will pay the bill—that is, a most substantial part of it—and for every wool-grower there are a thousand farmers who do not raise sheep. I do not have in mind the little farmer who raises cotton or wheat and has a few sheep on the side, but the men whose business is growing sheep and who are only a few in number when compared with the great mass of farmers who will pay so large a proportion of the tax proposed in the pending measure."

The McCumber Tariff Bill, writes Elliott Thurston in the New York *World*, will impose upon the American consumer a burden "equal to the present United States taxes." "In all the country's stormy history of tariff-making since 1816 no measure ever before proposed for passage was so loaded with burdens for the public," says Mr. Thurston. Here are some of the specific points in his indictment against it:

"The high cost of living, which has been reduced so slowly and laboriously, will jump again. An insurmountable tariff wall will be erected, behind which war prices could be charged for food, all sorts of clothing, shoes, housing and other necessities of life without danger of competition.

"An 'invisible tax' estimated by experts for the Senate minority to equal, if not exceed, the income and all other Federal taxes now imposed, would be wrung from the public under this bill. The bulk of the proceeds would be handed over to the favored beneficiaries under the proposed rates, enabling them to pay dividends on inflated capitalization. . . .

"Under the dictation of superlobbyists the rates of the bill have been jacked up an average of 50 per cent. above the levels of the Payne-Aldrich tariff—the highest heretofore—which caused a revolt in this country.

"Importations would be placed under a virtual embargo, thereby blocking Europe's only means of paying off her war debt of more than $11,000,000,000 to the United States. The economically unhealthy gold surplus would remain in this country—over 40 per cent. of the world's gold supply is now in Federal Reserve Bank vaults—instead of flowing back to normal channels and thus stabilizing exchanges.

"Unemployment and depression will result in those lines of business and industry which depend upon selling their surpluses abroad. Foreign markets will be closed to America when foreign goods are excluded from this country. Europe can not buy of America except through the process of exchanging merchandise.

"Notices of price increases, in anticipation of the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Bill, have already been issued to dealers by several of the chief industrial favorites of the bill. These are industries exerting a control of domestic markets amounting to monopoly."

This "super-tariff," declares the New York *Evening World*, will impose "a new burden of more than $800,000,000 upon the American people." Under this measure, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* "the consumer is taxed from hat to shoes." In the New York *Globe* we read:

"The tariff, in short, is being written for persons with something to sell, not for those with something to buy. It is a treaty among the manufacturers of the several states by which they join forces against the consumers. If it passes it will be because each community is willing to sell a general advantage in order to gain a special privilege. This fact is as plain as day in every debate."

Another independent paper, the Springfield *Republican*, notes that "the Republicans themselves are destitute of enthusiasm for this bill"; and it goes on to say:

"This tariff would need to be drastically revised within a year because of the unstabilized rates of exchange and the chaotic condition of European industry. Of sound economic reasons, there are few indeed to warrant the legislation. Politics may seem to require the party in power to put through a new tariff in order to redeem a campaign pledge, yet even politics is a gamble in a situation like this."

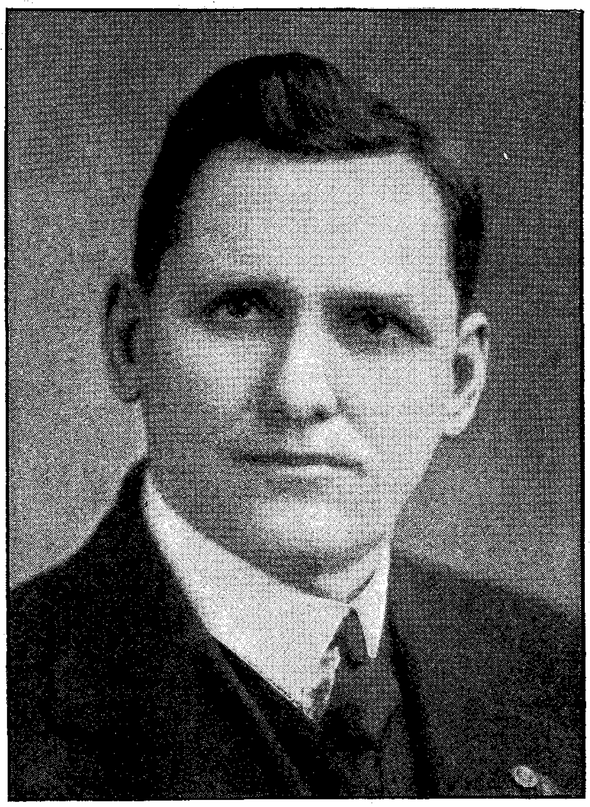
The St. Louis *Trades Council and Labor News* calls upon workingmen to protest to their Congressmen against the Fordney-McCumber bill on the ground that "it will make many American workingmen lose their jobs." Says this labor organ:

"If our imports are cut down, foreign nations can not afford to pay for our exports. President Harding has said that if we do not buy from abroad, we can not sell abroad. That is common sense. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill, which trebles some of the present tariff taxes and increases almost all of them, is intended to stop imports into this country. If so, it will decrease exports and labor will pay for this in lessened wages and in unemployment."

It is "one of the most gigantic conspiracies of plunder in recent American history," declares *The Post-Dispatch*, of the same city, which adds ominously: "This tariff, like the great war, is one of those hurricanes of adversity whose coming is not regarded seriously because 'it is too unbelievable.'"

A NEW "IOWA IDEA"

IT WAS THE OLD "IOWA IDEA" of twenty years ago that eventually developed into Republican insurgency, the crushing of "Cannonism," the defeat of Taft and the brief, hectic career of the Bull Moose. Now comes another Iowa idea, and the papers are wondering what it will lead to. This young idea from Iowa, it might be remarked, is likely to hit something as it is being taught to shoot by a veteran of two wars, an expert rifleman and instructor in marksmanship. When Colonel Smith W. Brookhart carried the Iowa Republican Senatorial primary against five competitors, and in spite of the opposition of the party organization, people began to ask what "Iowa idea" was back of it all and whether it might not be the same idea that led Indiana Republicans to prefer Beveridge and Pennsylvanians to pick Pinchot.



A REAL "HAWKEYE."

Col. Smith W. Brookhart, who won the Republican nomination for United States Senator from the Hawkeye State, is a veteran of two wars, a crack shot with the rifle, a successful farmer and the father of six children.

Turning to the Iowa press as the best source of light on this point, we note the Des Moines *Register's* (Rep.) remark that "nobody can deny that the successive victories of Pinchot and Brookhart, not to mention Beveridge, point to a dissatisfaction with government by and for conservatives." "With reverses coming in rapid succession in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa and with other upsets apparently inevitable, the saddle riders at Washington must be convinced," so the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* puts it, "that the plodding old elephant has gone loco." This independent daily sees absolutely no doubt that "Iowa voters demand an about-face at Washington." Brookhart's "clean-cut victory," says the Socialist Davenport *Tribune*, has struck terror in the hearts of the reactionaries; "the producers of the country both in factory and farm are going into politics with a vengeance, with a grim determination to exterminate reaction, root and branch." The Webster City *Freeman-Journal* (Rep.) agrees that Colonel Brookhart's election is a warning to the reactionaries in Washington. And as the Ottumwa *News* sees it, "thousands of Republican farmers and laboring men insist on a new deal and are expecting it from a man who is not in alinement with the State administration and nationally influenced groups." This Democratic Iowa paper considers the result a sign that the Republican party is "being regenerated, given a new baptism in the faith that reaches back to the homes of the country, the cottage of the workingman, to the producers and wage-earners."

The farmers voted for the Colonel, says the Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.); and one of their main ideas was "the desire to show the moneyed man on Wall Street that the farmer has a mind of his own and that the Wall Street people had not been fooling anybody." The Fort Dodge *Messenger* (Ind.) characterizes the Brookhart vote as "a vote of protest from the farms against low prices of farm products and high prices of farm labor; and from the cities it was a protest against high living costs and low wages." According to the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the support of union labor was a very considerable element in Brookhart's success. In view of the recent talk about the high cost of primary campaigns this Republican daily incidentally calls attention to the fact that "Colonel Brookhart's campaign expenses were less than $500." Several Iowa Republican papers, such as the Davenport *Times*, Cedar Rapids *Republican*, and Ottumwa *Courier*, claim that Brookhart was nominated largely by Democrats who voted in the Republican primary. Other Republican papers assert that all factions of the party will get behind Brookhart in November, and there are papers of both parties which suggest that Senator Brookhart is likely to be less radical than candidate Brookhart.

The Republican candidate for Senator from Iowa is, as the Washington correspondents remind us, a veteran of both the late and the Spanish-American War. He is an expert marksman, a rifle club enthusiast and an instructor in marksmanship who gave valuable advice on the subject of rifle practise to Secretary of War Baker. He is a "dirt farmer" who, according to the Des Moines *Capital* in his own State, "never tasted liquor in his life and never smoked tobacco."

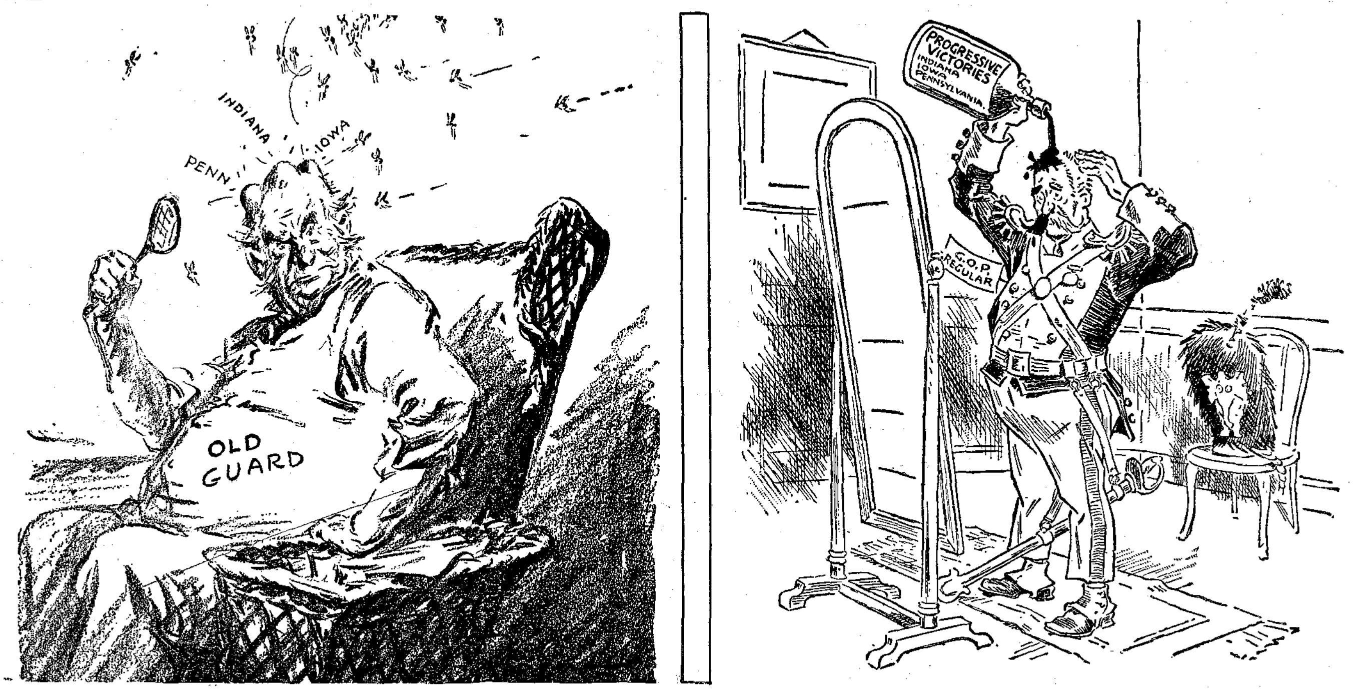
Colonel Brookhart says that if elected he will do his "best to give the people of Iowa the same kind of service which they have received in the past from such forward-looking men as Dolliver and Kenyon." The Colonel came very near defeating Cummins for the Senatorial nomination in 1920, and when he entered the ring this year "every organized body of Republicans sought the scalp of the newcomer," as the Baltimore *Sun's* (Ind. Dem.) Washington correspondent puts it. Further light on the new Iowa idea is thrown by *The Sun* as follows:

> "The fight upon Brookhart was the more violent because his platform was in conflict with almost every important policy of the Administration. For example, he stood squarely against the sales tax, but stood out from first to last for the soldier bonus. He opposed the repeal of the excess profits tax. He demanded the repeal or a radical modification of the Esch-Cummins Act, and he swallowed almost whole the platform of the Labor and Farmer organizations. He denounced Newberryism in every county in the State."

So many newspapers, Republican, Democratic and independent, agree that the Iowa primaries strengthen the proof of progressive resurgence furnished by Indiana and Pennsylvania that this may be set down as a general editorial opinion of what the new Iowa idea really is. As the Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, remarks editorially:

> "It is clearer than ever now, of course, that dissatisfaction and restlessness are wide-spread in the Republican ranks. It is a far cry in miles from Pennsylvania to Iowa, but the cry in both States sounds virtually the same note. There is a riot, if not a revolution, among the Republican masses against the spirit and the unsatisfactory showing of Harding leadership or of Harding non-leadership. The Republican verdict in all three States is a verdict of failure—a demand that the President shall take another route—shall move more aggressively along other political highways."

But if there is a revolt in the Republican Party, as indicated


INDIANA
IOWA
PENN
OLD GUARD
PROGRESSIVE VICTORIES INDIANA IOWA PENNSYLVANIA
G.O.P. REGULAR

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"I'VE NEVER SEEN 'EM SO BAD!"

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

THE OLD GUARD DYES BUT NEVER SURRENDERS.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

IT GOES TO THE HEAD: AS DEMOCRATS VIEW A REPUBLICAN PREDICAMENT.

by these successive Old Guard defeats, it does not, so the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) argues, mean a real break or a party split. It is merely a "continuation of the struggle between two elements in the Republican party for the control of the party which began a decade ago, and the outcome of which has hardly been in doubt. The future of the Republican party is with the Progressives." Similarly to the Providence *Journal* it looks "as if the defeated reactionaries were prepared to accept the primary verdicts and help elect the triumphant progressives on the regular Republican ticket." And to another independent New England daily, the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "events seem to be shaping for the control of the Republican machines by the Progressives as against the Old Guard."

Tho no rebuke of the Administration is discoverable by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), that paper thinks "the President may derive instruction from the Iowa result":

> "He is trying to play Shakespeare to a crowd that likes 'movie' stuff. He has been so anxious to keep strictly within his constitutional prerogatives as not to be sufficiently mindful, perhaps, of the claims of leadership. When he came to the White House the country was weary of being schoolmastered. But he put away not only the ferule of Wilson but the horn of Roosevelt.
>
> "The country will not be displeased if the President becomes a trifle less modest. Congress, from its very size and the unescapable variety of the views of its members, needs a binder. No one except the President is competent to provide the needed cement. It seems time to roll up a few barrels. Such is the Iowa lesson.
>
> "Because his course is sane is no reason why the President should not dramatize it to some extent and set it to the music of marching."

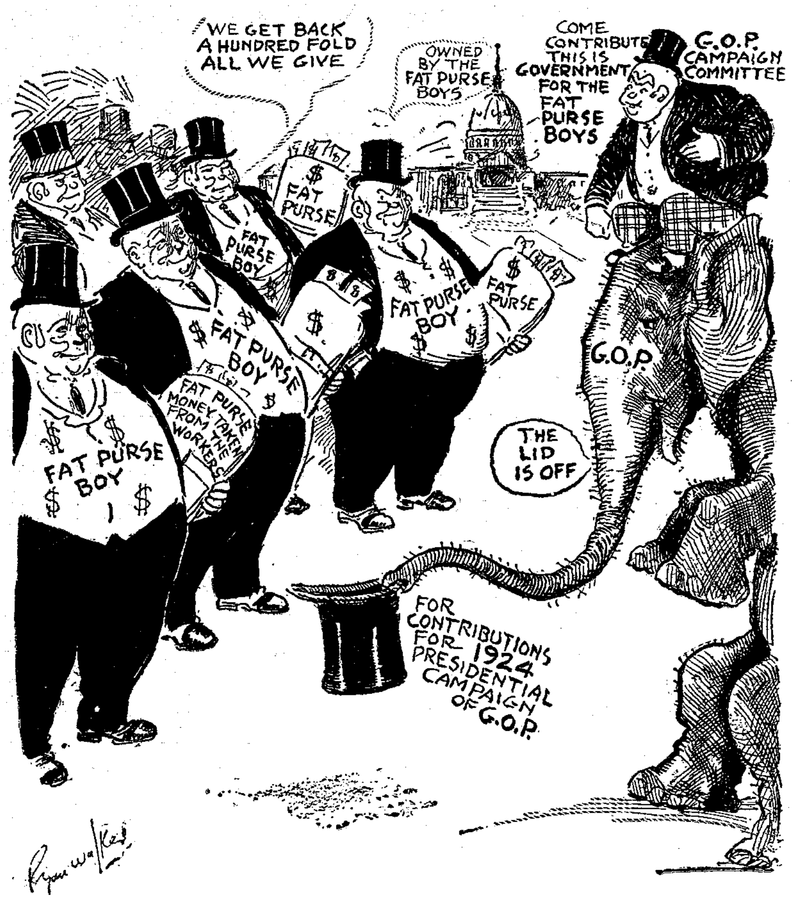
Iowa Republicans have now furnished the first significant test of farm sentiment in the Middle West, notes the independent Springfield *Republican.* Colonel Brookhart's attack on the guaranty provision of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act "gave the farmers an opportunity to express not hostility to the railroads, but hostility to the present high freight rates," says the New York *Evening Post,* and "on transportation and financial questions, Colonel Brookhart's victory shows that rural opinion is well fixt."

DEMOCRATIC FUN WITH REPUBLICAN FUNDS

ALONG ABOUT KNEE-DEEP IN JUNE, in even-numbered years, almost everything that the party in power does is likely to be seized upon as campaign material by the party out of power and held up to the voters as a reason for reversing the rôles of the two parties in the November Congressional election. So it is that matters which seem of no earth-shaking importance to Republican papers are being discust heatedly and at great length by Democratic editors and politicians. A few days ago a number of good Republicans met in Washington to lay plans for the coming campaign, and several of them agreed to help furnish the funds to get "before the people the real record of what has been done Congressionally since 1920." But while the Republicans thus seem to be in a fair way to get funds, the Democrats seem to be getting all the fun —at least for the present. Democratic editors lightly toss about such phrases as "Republican chiefs turn gold-diggers"; "frying the fat," "fat purse boys," "get the money," and "step on the gas." In the Senate the Hon. Pat Harrison of Mississippi livens up a tedious tariff debate by telling his colleagues that "those who were invited to this conference in order to make donations for the coming elections for Senators and for Congressmen on the Republican ticket were men representing J. P. Morgan & Company, men representing the great wholesale grocery interests of the country, men representing the chewing-gum interest of the country." As he went on to say in his speech, there was William Wrigley of chewing-gum fame, President Fred B. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company, B. H. Kroger, wholesale grocer, President Arthur B. Davis of the Aluminum Company of America, President Roy B. Chapin of the Hudson Motor Car Company, William H. Crocker, E. T. Stotesbury, Henry B. Wilcox, and other bankers, as well as Cabinet members and chiefs and ex-chiefs of the party organization. Mr. Harrison pointed out the next day, when it came his turn to break the monotony of a long discussion of bismuth, that the Republicans had just put a 25 per cent. tariff on cash registers even tho Mr. Patterson of Dayton said he didn't want one, and that Wrigley had been taken care of "in the revenue bill by taking the tax off chewing-gum made by Wrigley." Mr. Harrison cited the press dispatches as quoting a Wrigley speech at the dinner to this effect: "I am not a speaker, but here is my check for $25,000." The Democratic Senator thinks "it must have cost every one of those distinguished representatives who were there some three or four thousand dollars to eat at that table." The Mississippi Senator continued, as quoted in *The Congressional Record:*

"The leaders of the Republican party are now beginning to get up a campaign fund which will buy the election. But let me say this: That the American people are reading. They know what is going on in the Senate of the United States and in the House of Representatives. They know how the big dinners are being held in the White House. They know who are being invited there, and that the dinners are being held when legislation favorable to the representatives of those interests is being enacted.

"From the hills, the small villages, and the little towns, as well as large cities, from all over this country, workshops and counting-rooms, farms and schoolrooms, mining-camps and ranches, the small contributions will come into the party that opposes you, in order that your political infamy may be condemned, and 'a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people' may again be given control of the Government."


WE GET BACK A HUNDRED FOLD ALL WE GIVE
OWNED BY THE FAT PURSE BOYS
COME CONTRIBUTE THIS IS GOVERNMENT FOR THE FAT PURSE BOYS
G.O.P. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
FAT PURSE
FAT PURSE BOY
FAT PURSE BOY
FAT PURSE BOY
FAT PURSE
FAT PURSE MONEY TAKEN FROM THE WORKERS
FAT PURSE BOY
G.O.P
THE LID IS OFF
FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1924 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF G.O.P.
Ryan Walker

TIME FOR THE FAT-PURSE BOYS TO FEED THE ELEPHANT.

—Walker in the New York *Call.*

According to a New York *Times* (Dem.) dispatch, the Republicans agreed to raise a fund of $500,000, to be used in the coming campaign, not for Senatorial or Congressional candidates individually, "but for a general effort to convince the country that it would be a great mistake to swap political horses while crossing the 'reconstruction stream.'" This money, as *The Times* notes editorially, "is not to be used solely or specially for the promotion of the orthodox tariff." It is to be, rather, "a general educational fund"—

"The popular darkness must be illuminated. The virtues, the achievements of the Republican majority must be drilled into the heads of the sulky, stubborn and misinformed public. For such a difficult educational task $500,000 looks a Liliputian sum. Unfortunately, for months Congress has been educating the voters to dislike and distrust it; and that education will continue to be given so long as the session lasts."

The Republican explanation "will require a great deal of salt to make it go down," thinks the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), which sees in it an admission that "the Republicans are in a hole," and is unable to find any "great achievements" that the Republicans can tell the voters about. "With tariff legislation pending," it does not seem likely to the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) that "there will be any difficulty in getting the funds which the Republican financial experts ask from tariff beneficiaries." But this paper does not believe "that will be enough to elect another Republican Congress this year."

And there is criticism even outside of strictly Democratic circles. The New York *Globe,* an independent paper with Republican leanings, which supported Harding in 1920, sees "grave danger that the party which through Lincoln freed the negro bondsmen and through Roosevelt dared to challenge the abuses of railroad corporations, may become the agency through which plutocratic privilege fastens its hold upon America." *The Globe* continues:

"The group of men able and willing to make large political gifts belong to the class which through the tariff, the ship subsidy and the railroad legislation is being given tender consideration by Congress and the Administration. . . .

"The lid is off and all so inclined may cast their bread upon the waters—in any quantity—in the not unreasonable hope that it will return after many days.

"The Republican party, which now includes Progressives, can not survive in its present form if its managers make of it a tool of privilege. That those in command are willing so to abase the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt is apparent both from political plans and from the legislative program at Washington. They are embarking upon a perilous adventure which leads only to disaster."

It seems to the Chicago *Daily News,* a paper of like predilections, that "at Democratic cash-raising meetings, ardor and enthusiasm equal to that of the Republicans will be displayed." But, cautions the Chicago editor:

"It would be well for the political managers planning successful appeals for campaign cash to give some thought to the sentiments and ideas of the voters. This is not a year of promise for partizan hacks or partizan ranters. It is a year of insurgency.

"National committeemen and private individuals of influence within the partizan organizations would better sing small when money is the theme, and address the people in terms of sound legislation and wise policy."

What is at least semi-official Republican defense of the campaign fund plan has come from Senator Medill McCormick, Chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee. This one-time Progressive is quoted in *The Congressional Record* as declaring that the taxpayers know, or should know, that their tax burdens have been lightened by Republican rule; that farm prices have been raised; that "during the last ninety days 2,000,000 idle men have gone to work" because there is promise that the "tariff will become a law"; and that we are better off than people in Great Britain, Scandinavia, the Argentine, Brazil and Chile. So this Republican Senator counts it "no offense against good citizenship" that Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee and his associates "are planning to bring the facts to the knowledge of the American people."

ANTI-MILITARISM WINNING JAPAN

A VICTORY FOR ANTI-MILITARISM in Japan is seen by American editors in the elevation of Admiral Baron Kato to be Premier. The leader of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference for Limitation of Armament, and "being responsible, so far as Japan is concerned, for the negotiation of the Washington treaties, he is the best possible man to see that those treaties are not only ratified, but strictly observed," thinks the New York *Times*. And Baron Kato should be fully as popular in Japan, except with the militarists, as he is in the United States, observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, for "he strongly favors a policy of retrenchment throughout the Government. In fact, one of his reasons for favoring the naval reduction program was that such a plan would reduce the taxation burden upon the Japanese people." "He has also shown himself to be in favor of developing Japan's international relations with the world," notes the New York *Herald*. These are only a few of the bouquets which American editors bestow upon the new Premier of the Sunrise Kingdom.

"The United States and Japan are parties to a treaty for the regulation of international affairs on and about the Pacific," is the way the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* sizes up the situation; "therefore, Japan's attitude toward that treaty means something to us—to all of us." And the Premier, it might be added, is the person who formulates that attitude. Reaching over the mass of bouquets for something more meaty, we find in the New York *Herald* that—

> "Admiral Kato succeeds Baron Takahashi, who came to his office last November, following the assassination of Takashi Hara. Both of the new Premier's immediate predecessors had attained prominence in Japanese political life. Hara especially was representative of new Japan's public servants. He had come more from the people than from the aristocracy, and he brought to the Premiership an understanding of the every-day problems of the Japanese. He was able to hold not only his own party but most of the other turbulent parliamentary parties in order, and thus obtain legislative action.
>
> "In succeeding Hara, Takahashi also succeeded to the leadership of Hara's party, which was then and still is the dominant political party in Japan. He came into power soon after the meeting of the Washington Conference, and it was feared that a clash between him and Admiral Kato would defeat the latter's plans. Takahashi, however, refused to interfere with the instructions which the delegates had received, and Kato continued as the leading spirit of the Japanese delegation. Takahashi was unable to hold his party in line, and its factional fights and consequent lack of support finally forced his resignation. This brought about the situation which permits Kato to present to Japan a program based upon the policy which he favored and supported at the Washington Conference.
>
> "Admiral Kato belongs to no political party, but it is understood that the backing of the majority, or the Seiyukai, party has been promised to him. The opposition which confronts Kato is not an opposition to his policy of limitation of armament, but to the fact that the selection of a man without party affiliation was a blow at the development of party government in Japan; in other words, that his appointment was reactionary. Kato, however, has shown himself a rather shrewd politician by making sure of the support of the Seiyukai. He comes to his post with an understanding entered into by army leaders agreeing to a policy of retrenchment and a considerable reduction in the army budget. He has the privilege, too, of making the same promise as regards the naval budget. In fact, Admiral Kato has an opportunity to relieve Japan of its greatest burden such as has not fallen for years to a statesman of his country."

B. W. Fleisher, a Tokyo correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, cables to his paper that Premier Kato not only stands for a reduction of the Japanese Army, and for the restoration of amicable relations between Japan and China, Japan's best customer, but also for the early evacuation of Siberia. While this last move will be popular with the people of Japan, for financial reasons, the new Premier will encounter strong opposition from the military element, predicts Mr. Fleisher.

That the new Premier's path will not be one of roses is indicated at every turn. The fact that seven of the members of the new Japanese Cabinet formed by Premier Kato are peers, and therefore "can hardly be expected to meet the demands of the people," is noted by a section of the Japanese press. Moreover, observes the San Antonio *Express*, "the war boom is over and Japan is feeling the pinch of lower wages, unemployment, and general business depression. Popular unrest continues, and may grow acute at any moment." The new Government, therefore, faces a dangerous situation, in the opinion of *The Express*. The country is seething with radical ideas, says Mr. Fleisher in his dispatch, and the people, adds the Boston *Transcript*, are dissatisfied over the fact that the Washington Conference has not been followed by a large reduction in taxes.

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THE ADMIRAL WILL REDUCE THE ARMY.

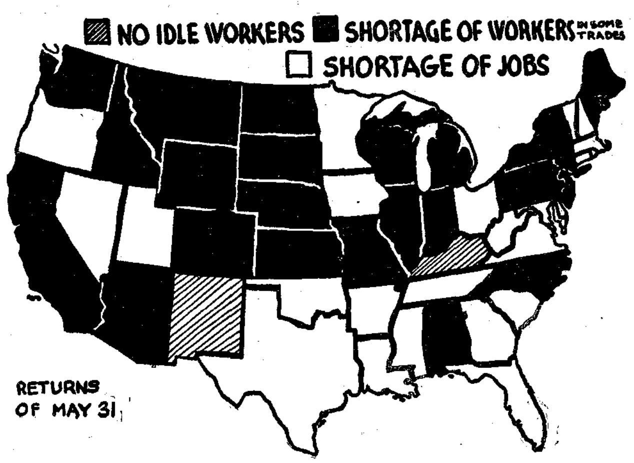
Admiral Baron Kato, Japan's new Premier, is pledged to reduce the Japanese army budget by $20,000,000, and to withdraw Japanese soldiers from Siberia.

The real test of the new Japanese Government, however, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, concerns China and Siberia. "An order for withdrawal would be sure to arouse the militarists," says the Newark *News*. As this paper explains:

> "Premier Kato has other forces to fight than those of the militarists, however. He is not an advocate of manhood suffrage, as is the leader of the Kenseikai party, headed by another Baron Kato, the author of the notorious twenty-one demands made upon China in 1915. There are other questions of domestic policies on which he is in disagreement with leaders of the Opposition parties, but he has tried to avoid some of them by choosing what he calls a non-party Cabinet. This is in reality a coalition that may be intended to center support for the new government upon the big questions that affect Japan internationally.
>
> "Premier Kato may be a reactionary, as in some domestic affairs, but if he is a consistent progressive in holding down the militarists so that Japan shall keep her pledged word to the nations of the world, then he has an opportunity to clinch the hold he made on popular confidence when he was in Washington."

"HELP WANTED" AGAIN

THE "HELP WANTED" SIGN, which was in obscurity for so many months, now makes its belated appearance, only to find that the worker in many States has been absorbed in agriculture or some other industry. In fact, points out the *Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, "whereas within recent months there was much unemployment throughout the United States, it is shown to-day that virtually *all* workers who are not voluntarily idle or on strike can find profitable employment." In two States, Kentucky and New Mexico, according to reports to the Department of Labor, the unemployment problem has virtually solved itself. "In almost every line of business," notes the Washington *Star*, "there is a steady, if slow, increase in employment. There is no boom, just as there has been no panic; the reaction is gradual, just as the decline was gradual, and this is more wholesome than a spasmodic revival would be."



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WORKERS NEEDED.

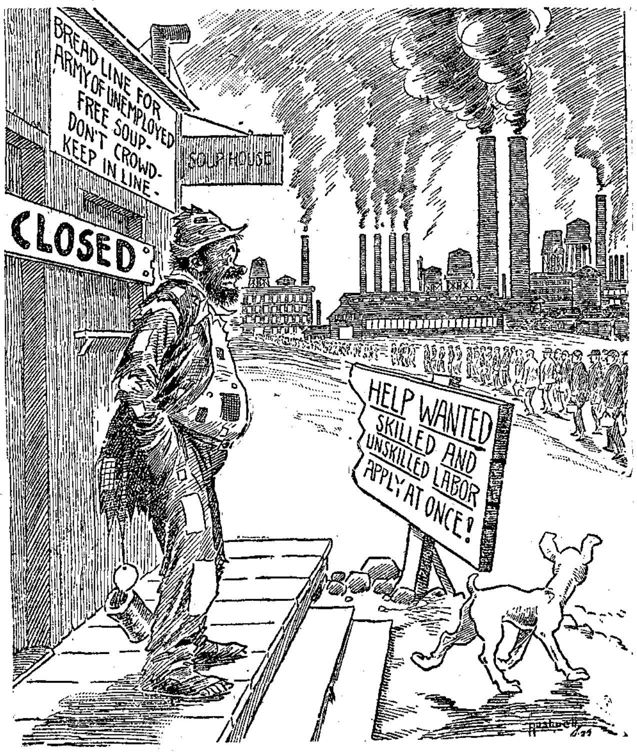
In more than twenty States, says the Department of Labor, there is a shortage of workers in some industry. The employment status of the country is shown by the above map.

In more than twenty States, says the Department of Labor, there is *already a shortage of workers in some industry*. In a large number of agricultural States the reports tell us that there is a shortage of farm help. Pennsylvania, Missouri, the District of Columbia, Wyoming and Colorado report an actual shortage of building construction mechanics, while Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio need more skilled automobile workmen and shop laborers. A shortage of metal miners is noted from Arizona, and a shortage of lumber-mill workers is reported from California and Washington. As Ralph F. Couch remarks in a bulletin prepared for "Science Service," Washington, D. C., "the outlook on industry from the standpoint of the worker is now more encouraging than at any time in many months." "Better business isn't any longer 'just around the corner,'" agrees the Baltimore *American;* "it's here." "Perhaps as convincing proof as any that industry is reviving may be had by comparing the 'Help Wanted' columns of newspapers of 1921 in any part of the country with those of to-day," points out the San Antonio *Express.* "Within a few months the United States will be operating upon a normal economic basis," predicts the Pittsburgh *Leader*, and we read in the *Christian Science Monitor:*

> "The chief manufacturing industries are operating at approximately normal capacity, building has been resumed in many of the larger cities, the renewed activity being reflected in the steel mills and in the lumber mills and camps, while the farms are demanding, tho at somewhat decreased wages, an army of men to care for the season's crops.
>
> "It probably can be shown that money available for all these purposeful activities is no more plentiful, generally speaking, than a year ago. The renewal of employment is due, to some extent at least, to the adjustments which have taken place in wage and commodity costs, but something above and beyond this has brought about a stabilizing influence. It may be difficult for business experts to analyze the moving forces in this transition, but their research and study, if properly directed, would necessarily end in the conclusion that the change is due solely to the restoration of public faith and confidence."

"Outside of the coal strike, which has thrown about half a million men out of employment, labor conditions are stable," notes the Washington *Star*, "despite the fact that the employment situation seemed dark last autumn." Yet, as President Harding remarked a few weeks ago, in giving Secretary Hoover and his colleagues credit for their valuable services to the Unemployment Conference at Washington, "we have passed the winter of the greatest unemployment in the history of our country." The gain in employment apparently has been more rapid than American editors believed it could be. Says the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, for instance:

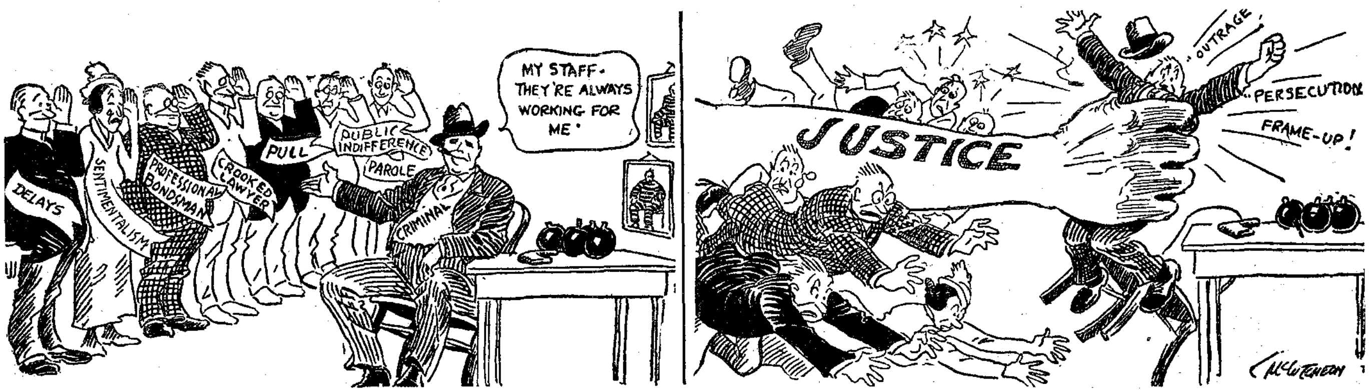
> "Two or three months ago the suggestion of a labor shortage was remote. It was believed at that time that measurable relief of conditions was the best that could be expected of the immediate future, and no one was too sure of that. But April campaigning took many men from the ranks of the jobless army, and May hit it a terrific jolt, with the result that more than two million men have been put back to work in the last ten months and employers in a number of industries are unable to supply their requirements.
>
> "Labor shortages have been reported to the Department of Labor by four of the major activities—automotive industry, lumber industry, building trades and the farming industry. The automotive industry is rather worried for fear the shortage will become serious. Its factories are doing a heavy business, the output thus far this year in automobile production surpassing the entire output of 1921. Lumber interests of the Northwest declare it is a problem to find labor for their needs, orders being received in a greater deluge than at the high tide of war manufacture. In North Carolina it is said there is not an able-bodied man, save those of the clerical class, out of work.
>
> "Let it not be understood that there is a general labor shortage in the country. We are far from that yet. Many men are still hunting jobs, but jobs are easier to find than they were."



HIS PALMY DAYS ARE OVER.

—Bushnell in the Houston *Chronicle*.

TIME CRIMINALS WERE REMINDED THAT—



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THE MACHINERY FOR DEFEATING JUSTICE

IS NOT AS POWERFUL AS THE ARM OF JUSTICE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

STERNER JUSTICE FOR CRIMINALS

THIMBLE-RIGGING AND HOCUS-POCUS within the law, to use the words of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, are to cease if the sweeping reforms advocated by the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association are put into effect. "That there is something radically wrong with the administration of criminal law in America has long been apparent," notes the Indianapolis *News*, "and it is encouraging to find influential lawyers considering the crime evil in America and seeking to have remedies for it adopted." While, as the Baltimore *Sun* observes, "some of these suggestions would have been considered ten years ago too radical for consideration by some of the men who now make them," there is general agreement that broad changes in the law are needed to prevent the miscarriage of justice and the escape of the guilty. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* comments upon the first session of the Committee on Law Enforcement, which was held in New York during the first week in June:

"When a lawyer of the standing of Henry W. Taft declares that 'it would be better if the rules of evidence in criminal cases were wiped out entirely' and hearsay testimony were freely admitted; when a judge from Chicago talks seriously about the good effects of the flogging laws in England, Canada and Delaware; when ex-Justice John W. Goff suggests the disbarment of lawyers who give interviews discussing their cases before trial; when Justice Crain of General Sessions urges barring the admission of confessions made to the police by men under arrest—when these and other drastic suggestions of changes in the law and its administration are urged at a single session of a committee, it is clear that the lawyers have become convinced that our present system of criminal jurisprudence is outworn and needs sweeping revision."

"American criminal jurisprudence is at least a century behind the times," agrees the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "and this is simply because it has altered little, if any, since the American Revolution, when the English procedure was taken over bodily as it then existed, but which that country long ago discarded." "The trouble with the rules of evidence," points out the Providence *Journal*, "is that the changes which have been made in them have been almost invariably in favor of the defendant." "It is all very well to throw the greatest possible precaution around accused persons to protect them," observes the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "but when criminals caught in the act are able to use the intricacies of the law to defeat its very intent and purpose, our court procedure must necessarily suffer in public estimation." And as we read in the Washington *Post:*

"This matter of criminal procedure is of as vital importance to the average citizen as to members of the American bar. It is the average citizen who suffers from crime waves and crime generally, and he has come to lose much respect that he ought to have for the criminal courts by the feeling that a smart lawyer and the tricks of evidence are more potent in protection of law-breakers than all the preventives in operation in staying the commission of crimes."

As an instance of how the English system works, it will be recalled that Horatio Bottomley, who recently was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, received the sentence immediately after the verdict of "guilty" was handed in by the jury. This action, contends Judge Goff, had a deterrent effect which is almost if not entirely lost if there is delay in sentencing a prisoner. In the opinion of the Baltimore *American*—

"Great Britain has a legal system much superior to ours in at least one respect—the smoothness of its work. Moreover, the British have learned to respect and to uphold the power of the courts, and justice speaks for itself; and laws which inherently do not command public respect are not written.

"We have developed certain prejudices that undermine the integrity of the law. In the average case it is practically impossible to convict a woman on a murder charge. If she is convicted, her sentence is made, as a rule, absurdly light. It is frequently difficult to convict a man with plenty of money to spend on his defense. But whatever the motives of legal misdirection in this country, the underlying cause is, or would certainly seem to be, the doubt of punishment in the mind of the perpetrator. It is better, says the adage, to let ten guilty men go free than to punish one innocent one. But there is no necessity of letting the ten go free if we will operate the courts as they should be operated."

"The cure for the crime evil is to be found in existing laws," declares the Springfield *Republican*, and the Chicago *Daily News* agrees that "if criminals were made to serve out their sentences, there would be less crime for which to hold the police or any one else responsible." "A little less mercy for predatory human brutes, and a little more for a long-suffering public," is the recommendation of the Omaha *World-Herald*. "It is time to curb maudlin sympathy," asserts the San Francisco *Chronicle;* "it is imperative that the probation power and the pardon power be not abused." "One of these days," predicts the New York *Telegram*, "a plain, blunt man will rise and make the astounding statement that the way to curb crime is to curb it." This could be done, thinks *The Telegram*, by—

"(1) Imposing flat sentences, making ten years' imprisonment mean ten years and not six years and three months or less.

"(2) Resurrecting the statute making perjury a crime and inflicting heavy sentences for false swearing.

"(3) Compelling open instead of secret sessions of the Parole and Pardon Board.

"(4) Making the law in every way what it should be—a source of protection to the law-abiding, and a terror, instead of a joke, to the law-breaker.

"(5) Unearthing persons who traffic in pardons.

"(6) Enforcing the habitual criminal law so that there would be fewer 'lifers,' mysteriously pardoned, walking the streets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Mr. Wells is better at writing history than righting it.—*Washington Post.*

"Attorney Left Fortune"—headline. They seldom do.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

Can't some of these merger experts get hold of Ireland?—*New York Evening Post.*

In spite of the fact that financial experts are saying business is better, it is.—*Akron Press.*

Apparently that ten months' European truce did not include Ireland.—*New York Tribune.*

We do not know what the flapper's long suit is, but it is plain it is not to wear.—*New York American.*

Soft-coal prices have been fixt at the mines; but will probably be overhauled en route.—*Denver Express.*

Supreme Court's classification of ouija boards as sporting goods reclassifies sport.—*Wall Street Journal.*

That seven million majority has reformed its lines and is now marching toward the pie counter.—*Asheville Times.*

That new orchid called "Sophrolaeliocattleya" makes it a little more difficult to say it with flowers.—*Boston Post.*

Still, the old-fashioned sermon about hell had much in common with the modern sermon about current events.—*Anderson Herald.*

People who wonder who will win in the coal strike won't wonder any longer when they price coal next fall.—*Chicago Journal.*

Prominent clubwoman wants divorce because she doesn't know where her husband is. He may be at home.—*San Francisco News.*

If civilization is on trial, as the pessimists say, why not dress it up as a woman, accuse it of murder and put it before an American jury?—*Washington Post.*

New York's Police Commissioner has gone to Europe to study crime conditions. If he would stay right at home he could study them at first hand.—*New York Tribune.*

Maybe Oser thinks a currycomb as aristocratic as an oilcan.—*Dallas News.*

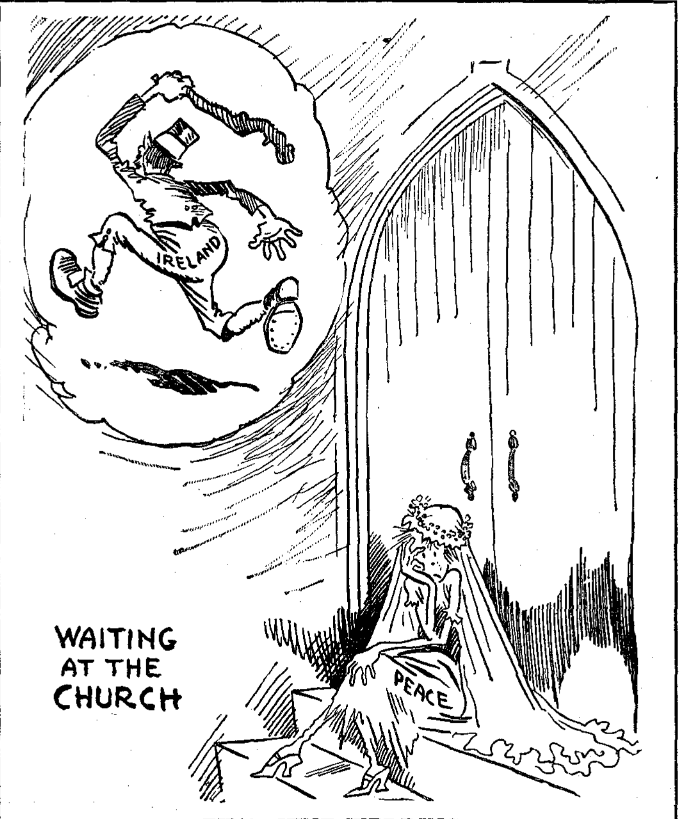
The trouble with Russian concessions is that they concede nothing.—*Dallas News.*

If it works out in the case of Germany, why not strike your grocer for a loan to pay your grocery bill?—*De Kalb Chronicle.*

Times change. Now the dispatches refer to the "Irish Republicans." When we were boys nobody had ever heard of such a thing.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Dealers pledged to hold down coal, says a headline. They would do that without a pledge. The important thing would be to pledge them to hold down prices.—*New York Tribune.*

When the G. O. P. witch doctors of the tariff brew hit upon a 400-per-cent. rate on razors, they must have chortled in their joy, "At least we have found a tax that will not hit the woman voter."—*New York World.*



THAT JUNE WEDDING.

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun.*

You can bid business pessimism farewell with good buys.—*Washington Post.*

Cheer up. The first three months of summer are the hottest.—*Cleveland Press.*

Washington has stopt saving daylight and isn't saving anything now.—*Oklahoma News.*

The average life of a coin is 25 years. That's what it gets for traveling so fast.—*Washington News.*

The only thing that the war made the world safe for was the Unspeakable Turk.—*Asheville Times.*

Russia wants to borrow a billion rubles. Anybody got a spare quarter?—*Boston Boot and Shoe Recorder.*

Could it be that Prosperity got the seat of its pants hooked on the peak of prices?—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

"Prohibition an Aid to Thrift." And thrift is certainly an aid to prohibition these days.—*Kansas City Star.*

Some of the candidates can testify that the bee which was buzzing in their bonnet was a humbug.—*Asheville Times.*

If Mr. Edison keeps on asking questions, he should become in time a remarkably well-informed man.—*New York Tribune.*

If we had sent delegates to Genoa the Eight Months' Truce might have been extended to include Chicago.—*New York Tribune.*

We suppose Americans who go to Russia seeking for work are lured by the prospect of no competition.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Just as soon as we learn to spell the name of the Chinese president, he resigns, and the whole job has to be done over again.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A prominent composer of popular music says, "jazz music is still in its infancy." Or, to be more exact, it is still at the colic stage.—*Kansas City Star.*

It's a hard life. If you live in the lowlands, the floods will get you; and if you live in the mountains, the revenue men will get you.—*Fort Wayne News.*

Oh, for an ireless Ireland!—*Washington Post.*

A dollar may not go as far as it used to, but we have fully as much trouble getting it back.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Also, golf is a very good game for those who are willing to save their health and lose their temper.—*Dallas News.*

The difference between spirit doctors and doctored spirits is that the latter really show you the next world.—*Washington Post.*

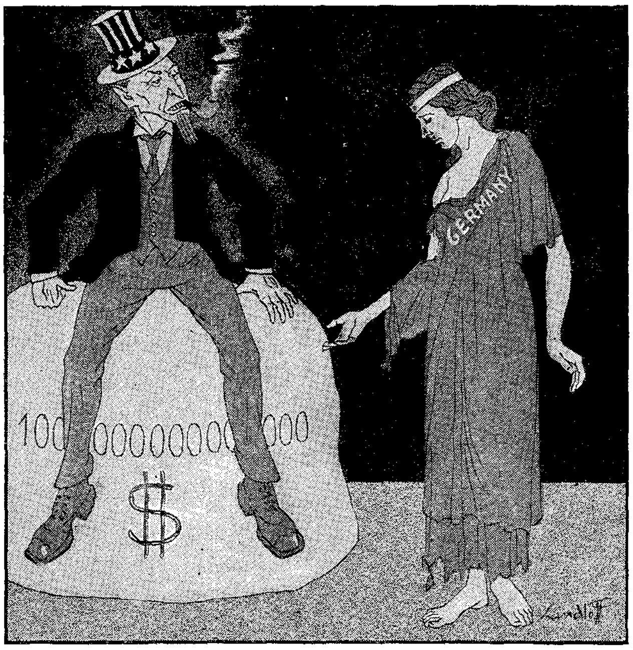
The bonus bill alternately receives the O. K. on the one cheek and the K. O. on the other. — *Thomasville Charity and Children.*

Specialists, says a headline, pronounce Lenin's ailment curable. Unfortunately, these specialists are medical, not economic.—*New York Evening Post.*

Maybe the shops that Mr. Bowlby, of the Lord's Day Alliance, is attacking would promise to shut up Sundays if he would follow suit week days.—*New York Tribune.*

HOW THE BANKERS "SAVE" GERMANY

WHAT'S ONE MAN'S GRIEF is a German's rejoicing, is humorously remarked by many who note the wave of happiness which overspread Germany when the International Bankers' Committee decided she could not have a loan "just at present." Yet it is evident why the Germans jubilate, they say, when you read in the Berlin *Germania* that: "The death verdict has been pronounced on the Allied reparations policy by the body of experts expressly intrusted by the Reparations Commission with the task of investigating the subject." This newspaper considers the bankers' verdict not only thorough, but also "official," and the Berlin *Tageblatt* declares that "every line of the bankers' report reflects more genuine wisdom than is contained in the Olympian head of Poincaré or any other Chauvinist." Moreover, it declares that the findings of the bankers "should be Germany's Magna Charta to show the French that the London Agreement demands can not be fulfilled."



A GERMAN JIBE.

UNCLE SAM: "My Christian heart bleeds at the sight of you, poor Germany, but business principles prevent me from relieving you of a dollar of your debts."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

For all that, Berlin dispatches advise us that Chancellor Wirth and the principal members of his cabinet are preparing for the Parliamentary fight sure to follow the failure of the loan negotiations. Government officials are quoted as saying that Germany will continue to make provisional payments of 50,000,000 gold marks monthly, from July to the end of the year. In addition Germany is said to intend to pay in paper the equivalent of 1,200,000,000 gold marks to meet the cost of the armies of occupation.

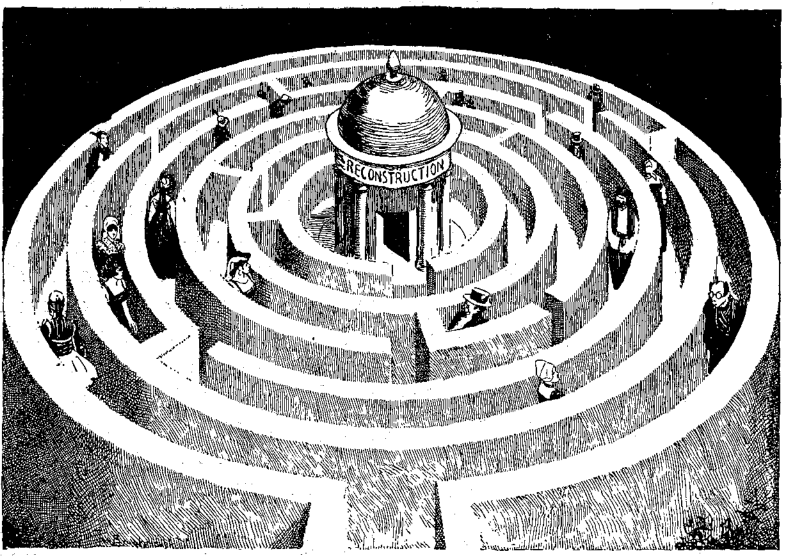
But the most startling sequel to the loan failure, according to some observers, is the proposal of six specific conditions in the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "on which the Entente must yield before Germany can meet her reparations obligations." We are reminded that this daily is perhaps the most influential of the many owned by Mr. Hugo Stinnes, Germany's world-famous post-war millionaire, who is said to exercise an influence in the new republic commensurate with his economic might. The six points appear in an editorial that is described as "obviously inspired," and with parenthetic explanations of American correspondents, read as follows:

> "First—Evacuation of Duisburg, Düsseldorf and Ruhrort (Rhineland towns occupied as a penalty by the Allies) and abolition of the 26 per cent. export levy.
>
> "Second—Evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine. (Provided in the Treaty of Versailles.)
>
> "Third—Evacuation of the Saar Basin. (Occupied according to the treaty.)
>
> "Fourth—Free trade for Germany with Danzig and through the corridor specified in the Versailles treaty.
>
> "Fifth—Boundary regulation in Upper Silesia in accordance with the Versailles Treaty. (District divided between Germany and Poland by League of Nations.)
>
> "Sixth—Elimination of the most favored nation clause."

Now French opinion is said to have undergone a decided change since the declination of the Bankers' Committee to consider an international loan for Germany in view of present conditions. The most significant sign of this change is found in the proposal of the semi-official Paris *Temps*—made twenty-four hours after the Bankers' Conference closed—that the Reparations Commission appoint an international committee to investigate Germany's capacity to meet the present schedule of reparations payments. This important daily suggests that such a committee be sent immediately to Germany and that all sources of information be opened to it, after which the Committee should make a report to the Reparations Committee on Germany's ability to pay and the procedure whereby she could be assisted to pay. "This would be serious business," the *Temps* admits, "but serious business is necessary if one would cure Europe now." Incidentally some French newspapers note that the refusal of a loan to Germany makes it questionable whether the Control Commission which was to start to Berlin would be permitted to exercise the powers granted it by Germany's promise of May 31st. In the meantime we are informed that the final arrangements have just been signed which make effective the Wiesbaden accord for the delivery of materials to France in place of a certain percentage of the reparations money. By some this is considered an augury of good hope, and certain American correspondents at Paris say that in well-informed circles "it is now generally believed that the Bankers' Conference is to have immediate results in the reconsideration by the Government and by Parliament of France's Reparations Policy." But other American correspondents assure us that France will refuse to reconsider the reparations figures until she has a clear idea where she stands with regard to her debts, and the Paris representative of a New York daily writes:

> "The story of the Bankers' Committee should show clearly the firmness of France's position. Not only does France see political advantage in maintaining intact her position as Germany's creditor, but also she sees an important material advantage in not cutting the reparations figures at this time. The higher those figures are the better position she will occupy in the eventual adjustment of international financial obligations, which Europe regards as inevitable.
>
> "Bluntly put, the Allies are betting on the United States finally coming to cancelation of the Allied debts to the Wash-

ington Government. Certainly, the bankers' findings lend force to their argument. It is true the bankers did not go into a discussion of the interallied debts, largely because J. P. Morgan refused, on the ground that he held no mandate from the American Government. Yet any one who followed the talks of the eminent financiers knows they really gave deep consideration to the factor of the interallied debts. There is almost no argument which can be used for reduction of the German indemnity which does not apply to interallied indebtedness, with the possible exception of that of England. . . . .



THE GREAT EUROPEAN PUZZLE.

"How to get all the nations assembled in the Temple of Reconstruction."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"It has been told in these dispatches how American credit affects the European situation, how England will cancel £2,000,000,000 if we cancel the £1,000,000,000 she owes us, and how the German reparations bill would be cut in half were the American debt canceled. But every indication from America points away from any such step by Washington. Perhaps the Allies will come to realize that they must adjust their positions without any aid from America. But they have not realized that yet."

In England, the Manchester *Guardian* believes that the German Government regards a foreign loan as the root of the whole matter of reparations and it says that "if one argues on the assumption that the Reparations Bill must stand, this conclusion is irresistible." Either inflation or a foreign loan is the alternative, according to this daily, which proceeds:

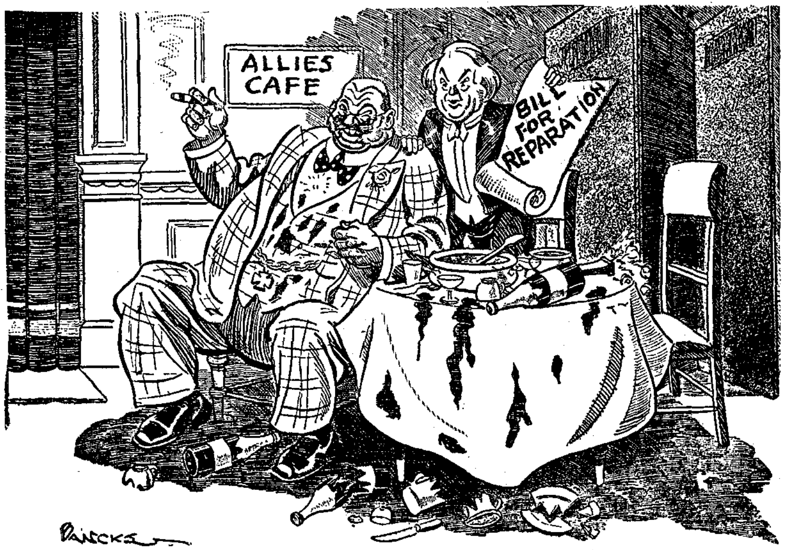
"Of the two it will be admitted that a foreign loan would be preferable. Germany and the Reparations Commission seem to be agreed that this year's payments in kind can be met without recourse to inflation; the doubt concerns only the cash payment, which is much the smaller of the two. The Germans are convinced that if they are not to inflate, no cash can be paid without a loan, and the negotiations clearly imply that the Commission agree with them. If that is so, it ought to be clearly stated. Hitherto the cash that has been handed over has been raised simply by debasing the currency, but it has always been pretended that this was wilful debasement, that the demands for payment were reasonable, and that the collapse of the mark was not the fault of the Commission, but just another deep-laid German plot to cheat us. But Germany has now accepted the terms of the Commission, drastic tho they are, for the control of her finances and for the reform of her Budget. Even so, there will be a gap. The Commission can not, therefore, pretend any longer that the bridging of the gap with paper marks will be a work of wilful wickedness. It will, in the absence of a loan, be the only expedient left. And since every one, the Germans included, wants to stop the overissuing of paper money, it would be better, if a loan is impracticable, to forego the claims which would make their overissue obligatory."

This famous newspaper goes on to say that it would not be easy to "reconcile France to getting no more cash this year," and certainly it "would not look well," and would add to her financial difficulties, which are considerable. France wants cash even more than goods, according to *The Guardian*, and adds:

"Even if France subscribed as much to the loan as she got out of it—and she would probably subscribe less—her financial difficulties would be eased. But the chief merit of a loan would be that it would for the first time give a large number of people in France, England and America a direct and obvious interest in Germany's welfare. Of course Germany's welfare is our welfare. Of course she can not pay an enormous indemnity unless she is economically active and prosperous. Of course her ability to pay is, and has been, diminished by pressing demands upon her which have ruined her currency and helped to dislocate all the exchanges of the world. But it has taken several years for people to see these things, and even now they seem to be only dimly aware of them."

DO AMERICAN FARMERS WANT A HIGH TARIFF?

LOW TARIFF SUPPORTERS for half a century, the American farmers of the West are said to have become "rampant protectionists overnight" by some Canadian editors, altho others question the accuracy of such a statement. Among the doubters is the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* which cautions us "not to rely upon the alleged conversion of the farmers until it is tested by a reasonable period of probation." That there are divergent views on the subject among newspapers on the American side of the boundary line is evident from a study of their columns. An independent newspaper, the Springfield *Republican*, tells us that the American farm bloc is "a political body controlled by political forces for political ends, and it is out for whatever a tariff can do to boost farm prices." So long as the agricultural West is "obsessed with the idea that high tariff duties will benefit the farmer," this daily avers, the



PLEADING WITH THE ROUGH-HOUSE GUEST.

MANAGER LLOYD GEORGE: "Come now, Fritz, be reasonable. At least pay for the cigar."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

tariff situation "may be hopeless"; but later, it is predicted, the farmers will get over their obsession. *The Republican* discloses the Western farmers' frame of mind by citing the remark of Senator Poindexter of Washington, as follows: "We of the West are tired of being the servitors of the great Eastern manufacturing States which have been built up by protective tariffs. If you are going to have protection, give it to the West as well as the East." On the other hand, the Buffalo *News* cites Senator Capper of Kansas as saying: "Many of our agricultural products are on an export basis, and the tariff will not help the producers of these products except under special conditions and on special grades." Returning to the Canadian side of the line, we find *The Manitoba Free Press* recalling that:

> "The Western farmer was against a high tariff every time he had a chance to vote on that issue. When did he change his views? He was out of the regular Republican party in 1912 and in 1916. In the presidential election of 1920 the tariff issue cut no more figure than it did in the Dominion elections of 1917.
>
> "We are not forgetting the Emergency Tariff Act. But we must remember that it was only intended to last for six months. It was passed during that period of consternation, amounting to hysteria, which possest the American farmer when wheat, corn, hides, wool, cotton, tobacco, and other farm products suddenly dropt from wartime prices to a pre-war level. The mistake of the farm 'bloc' was in trying to make this a permanent policy. This led them into strange alliances, and finally committed them to the support of the present tariff bill."

The Manitoba Free Press goes on to say that there should be no divergence of views on the tariff question between the farmers of Canada and the United States, for their economic position is similar. Farmers on both sides of the line, it is pointed out, have to dispose of their surplus crops in an unprotected market, and that market is Europe, and this newspaper continues:

> "To the farmer, Europe appears as a customer; to the manufacturer, as a competitor. Some of the big manufacturers, it is true, desire export trade. They are quietly doing all they can to obstruct the tariff bill now going through the United States Senate. But, generally speaking, the manufacturer desires no trade with foreign nations. If he can have a monopoly in the home market, the rest of the world may go hang. The farmer, on the other hand, must sell abroad. A law prohibiting both imports and exports would mean his utter ruin. Hence, sooner or later, in any country the farmer and the manufacturer come to the fork in the road on the tariff question.
>
> "That was evident in the United States thirty-two years ago when the Western farmers marched out of the Republican party almost in a body as a protest against the McKinley bill. It was evident in 1910 when history repeated itself in the case of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The conflict of interest is even greater to-day, for the United States is a creditor nation. Europe has little gold and the farmer must take his pay in goods."

How, then, are we to account for the fact that the Western farmers, or at least their representatives in Congress, are supporting the tariff bill now before the Senate, asks this newspaper, and it confesses that no enlightenment is to be had from the members of the Senatorial Farm Bloc. They are "voting for the tariff bill, but saying nothing in its favor," and we read:

> "They are conspicuous by their absence from the chamber except at roll call. The inference is that they have made a bargain with the Republican majority to vote for the tariff bill as reported by the finance committee in consideration of the high duties carried in that bill upon agricultural products.
>
> "Some of these duties, notably those upon wool and sugar, may be of real cash commercial value to the wool and sugar producers of the United States. The duties upon grain, live stock, hides, long staple cotton, dairy products and tropical fruits will be of no benefit if we are to rely upon results so far accomplished by the emergency tariff. Meanwhile, the bill going through Congress must of necessity add to the farmers' cost of living and cost of production because it imposes ferocious duties upon iron and steel, woolens and building material. Every possible door is closed against imports, and the zeal for protection becomes grotesque when we find shoes, salt, sand and cement transferred from the free to the dutiable list."

KEEPING BRITAIN'S EMPIRE BRITISH

If ALL THE BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS who settled in the United States of America during the past forty years had migrated to countries within the British Empire, it has been estimated that they would have added at least 20,000,000 more people to the population of the Dominions. This loss of true-born Britons is guarded against, we are told, in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, for the official copy of it provides that: "It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, in association with the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, or with approved private organizations either in the United Kingdom or in any part of such Dominions, to formulate and cooperate in carrying out agreed schemes for affording joint assistance to suitable persons in the United Kingdom who intend to settle in any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions." The text of the Act informs us further that an agreed scheme under this Act may be either:

> "(*a*) a development or a land settlement scheme; or (*b*) a scheme for facilitating settlement in or migration to any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions by assistance with passages, initial allowances, special training or otherwise; and shall make provision with respect to the contributions to be made, either by way of grant or by way of loan or otherwise, by the parties to the agreed scheme toward the expenses of the scheme."

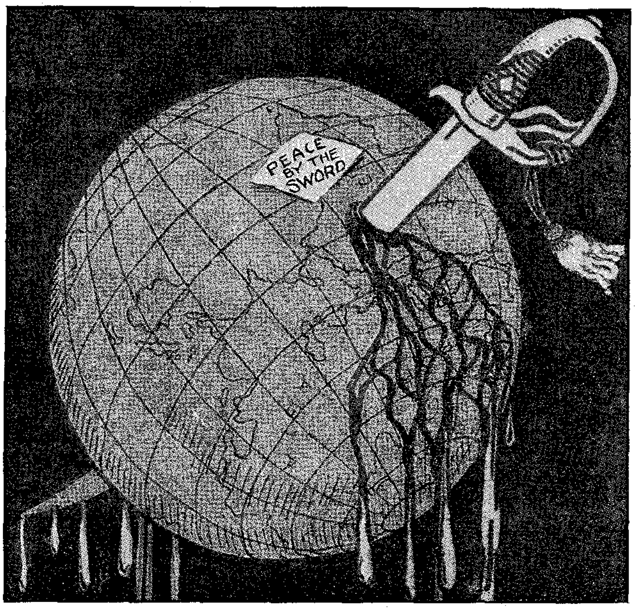
It is further provided that the contribution of the Secretary of State "shall not in any case exceed half the expenses of the scheme," and that the liability of the Secretary of State to make contributions "shall not extend beyond a period of fifteen years after the passing of this Act." Furthermore, the aggregate amount "expended by the Secretary of State under any scheme or schemes under this Act shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand pounds in the financial year current at the date of the passing of this Act, or three million pounds in any subsequent financial year."

Australian editors are particularly interested in settlement matters, and *The Brisbane Courier* notes with satisfaction that for the first time the British Government is directly cooperating with the Dominion in turning the outward stream of emigrants toward the countries within the Empire where there is urgent need and abundant room for their absorption under conditions "better than they could ever hope to enjoy in alien lands, antagonistic in sentiment and possibly uncongenial in outlook." What is more, it is asserted that:

> "The supreme importance of retaining this migrant population under the British flag was recognized in all its manifold bearings during the great World War, when the Empire had to fight to the death for its existence. In the effort to guard against a similar leakage in the future, the British and the Dominion Governments are merely inspired by the natural motives of self-development rather than of self-preservation. The British race has its allotted destinies to fulfil in the scheme of world politics. Its genius for colonization and expansion can best be fostered by relying on the help of its own manhood and its own womanhood. Its capacity for building up the institutions of freedom under which its people can live most happily and thrive most prosperously can be increased only by increasing its strength for the performance of the countless tasks of peaceful development along the roads leading to material prosperity. An Empire settlement scheme, such as the latest British legislation is intended to encourage, would supply the necessary means for attaining in our time the ideal of an Empire, one in sentiment and one in national traditions and aspirations. It remains now for the Dominions to reciprocate with equal vision and statesmanship by providing the lands on which their kith and kin from oversea can establish their homes and add to their country's resources, strength and safety."

Everybody in the Dominions would seem to be pleased with the Empire Settlement Act, but the farmers of England have lifted their voices in protest against it. In a statement by the National Farmers' Union they lament that "British agriculture is to lose the youngest, the most enterprising, and the best of its workers, and British food production must decline in consequence." The Union asserts its conviction that the farmers "can not but recognize the fact that the Overseas Dominions do not want the surplus population of our towns and cities, but trained agriculturists from our countryside," and the statement continues:

"Official spokesmen of Canada and Australia have made it quite plain that it is trained land workers they want as immigrants. The new Canadian regulations, we understand, have placed an embargo on all but agriculturists and domestic servants, who need have no capital so long as they pass the occupational test.



"THEY THAT LIVE BY THE SWORD—"

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

"We are not unwilling to play our part as citizens of the Empire for the common good. We are not unwilling to do what we can to lend a helping hand in the worthy task of fitting boys for a useful career. But we ask Mr. Amery to satisfy us that we are not being asked to assist to undermine the position of the country's greatest industry, by which our members live, and the continued decline of which must inevitably be injurious to the nation."

But the objections of the farmers seem ill-founded to the London *Morning Post* which insists that the main purpose of the Empire Settlement Act is to relieve the great towns of their surplus population. This daily believes that the farmers "tend to regard all townsmen as artizans who are totally incapable of working on the land." Now a townsman is not what the farmers call an agriculturist, *The Morning Post* concedes, but—

"There are thousands of young men in every great manufacturing town accustomed to hard manual labor; and there is also a deplorably large number of young men who are perfectly fit for work, but who can not get it. Australia, in particular—a country which is not mentioned in the farmer's memorandum—needs strong men able to do pioneer work, laborers and miners, rather than skilled farm laborers. Moreover, we are by no means sure that the country can not well spare a proportion of its farm laborers. The farmers must know that during all last winter there was a deal of unemployment in their industry. Will the farmers assert that the sons of a farm laborer or farm-hand can always find work on the land? We think not. We believe that every year numbers of country boys enter the railway services and the police force, and the Army, while some drift into towns and there remain. It seems to us that the objections to the Empire Settlement scheme exprest by the farmers are based upon the fallacy that the population is a fixt quantity. The farmers seem to forget that if all their best men left the country to-morrow, in a few years they would be replaced by the growing generation."

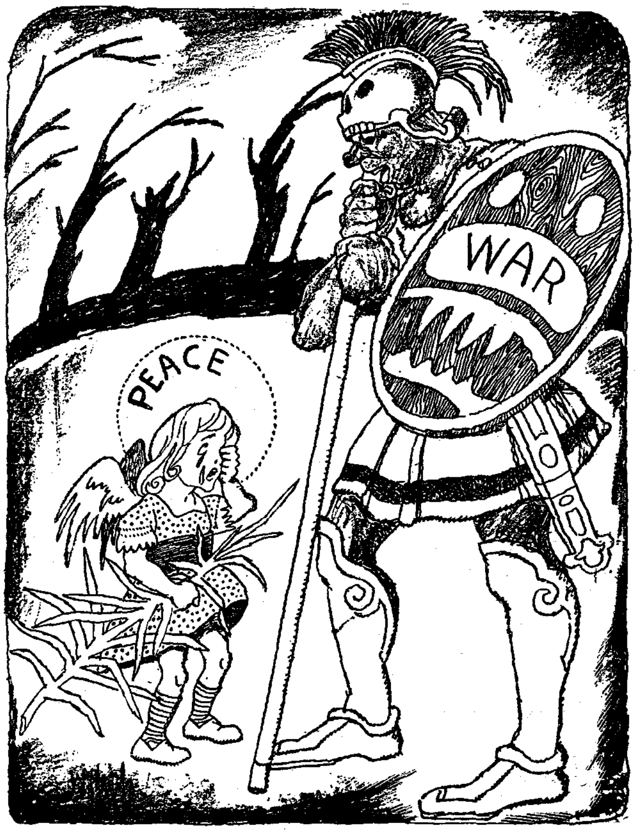
EUROPE MAD TO AUSTRALIAN EYES

A RAID BY THE POLICE and the taking of the "whole senile, querulous mob" of European nations to an alienist for examination is apparently the only real remedy for the European situation, sarcastically declares the Australian Sydney *Sun*. So it would appear to fortunate onlookers in Australia, the United States and South Africa, to whom there seems no doubt but that Europe has "gone mad," for this newspaper points out that "after a mad war to end war, a whole litter of new wars has been spawned." Everywhere on the crowded European Continent, we are told, secret and open alliances are being sought and concluded, and they can result "only in the futility of more wars," and we read:

"Germany allies herself with the Bolsheviks; Italy becomes the close friend of Turkey; France waves the sword. Chauvinism and Bolshevism invoke the other 'ism,' militarism. The Little Entente has its intertribal quarrels, and the Big Entente has a bigger row. Ireland, after having a little war with England, now has a little war of her own.

"What is the matter with Europe? The only diagnosis that will explain her condition is that Europe is suffering from senile decay. The frontiers of every State, except Switzerland, Andorra and Monaco—which lack navies—are manned by querulous old gentlemen suffering from the delusion of persecution.

"Everybody in Europe suspects the other fellow over the frontier. The trouble seems to be that there are too many frontiers, and the nations are packed too closely together.



A SWISS DIALOG.

WAR: 'What are you crying for, kid?"

PEACE: "Believe me—it's a tough world. If I only had known before I ventured into it—"

WAR: "Ah, quit your cryin'—I'll be back one of these days, and mix it up all right."

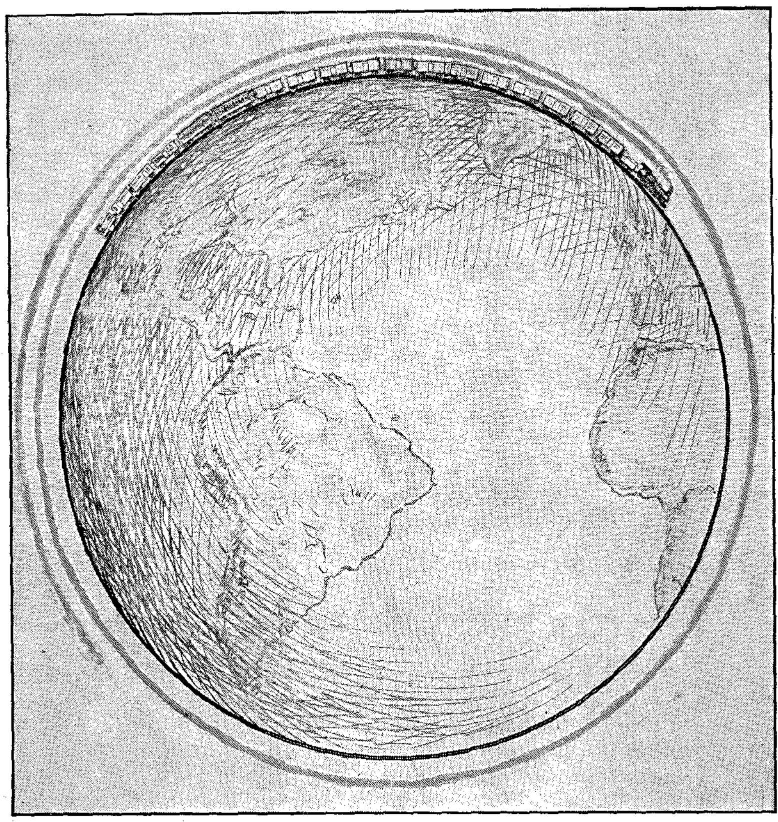
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"Every nation feels the instinctive dislike for its compulsory neighbor that the suburban resident feels for the man next door. Even when Bulgaria merely wants to borrow Roumania's lawnmower, the two elderly gentlemen glare at each over the backyard fence, and their wives shout nasty insinuations across the palings, and the children put out their tongues to each other."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TWENTY MINUTES OF RAILROADING

THE PRESIDENT of the American Railway Association, R. H. Aishton, having been requested to make a twenty-minute address on "The Railroad Situation" before the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor, New York, conceived the brilliant idea of occupying his time by telling his auditors just what American railroads were doing while he talked—what they did, what they earned, what they spent, in the course of twenty minutes. The yearly figures, Mr. Aishton noted, are too large to understand without strain. To say that the first-class roads of the United States moved 306 billion tons of revenue freight one mile in the year 1921 is somewhat confusing, whereas the figures for twenty minutes are down among the thousands, and quite within our comprehension. "Let us," said Mr. Aishton, "get down to something we can all understand without undue mental strain."


WHAT MR. AISHTON'S TRAIN DID IN 20 MINUTES.

He went on, as quoted in *The Railway Review* (Chicago):

"I have been allotted twenty minutes. During that twenty minutes the energy developed by the railroads is equivalent to moving a train consisting of a locomotive with ten freight cars, carrying 311 tons of revenue-paying freight, with two more freight cars containing 38 tons of company freight that doesn't produce revenue, with two passenger cars, containing 38 paying passengers, together with the employees necessary to operate the train, with the necessary postal, baggage and express cars, and a little old red caboose, a distance of 37,500 miles, or once and one-half times around the earth at its greatest circumference.

"What do they get for performing this service? The year 1914 is taken for comparison, because it marked the start of the European War, the beginning of all our troubles:

"In 1914 every 20 minutes the gross earnings were $115,347.

"In 1921 every 20 minutes the gross earnings were $209,874. An increase of 82 per cent.

"In 1914 every 20 minutes the operating expenses were $83,844.

"In 1921 every 20 minutes the operating expenses were $173,652. An increase of 107 per cent.

"In 1914 the payroll for 20 minutes, $50,888.

"In 1921 the payroll for 20 minutes, $106,579. An increase of 109 per cent.

"The above indicate what's the matter, and beyond all that consider this also:

"In 1914 every 20 minutes there was paid in taxes, $5,159.

"In 1921 every 20 minutes there was paid in taxes, $10,526. An increase of 104 per cent.

"In 1914 every 20 minutes the net railway operating income (which is the amount left after payment of expenses and taxes) was $25,158.

"In 1920 it practically disappeared, being only $822.

"In 1921, however, with an increase of 3,091 millions in investment over 1914, the net operating income every 20 minutes was $22,755.

"In other words, whereas the book value increased 18 per cent. between 1914 and 1921, the net railway operating income earned on the investment thus increased actually decreased 9.5 per cent.

"What are the railroads doing to bring about economy and efficiency?

"In 1921, altho the times were deprest, as was the case in 1914:

"They handled 7.7 per cent. more revenue ton miles than they did in 1914.

"They handled 8.0 per cent. more passenger miles.

"They did it, however, with 10.6 per cent. less train miles, and the train mile is what creates expense. There must have been economy and efficiency manifested there, surely.

"In 1920, with a large business, as compared with 1914, with a light business:

"There was an increase of 44 per cent. in revenue freight ton miles.

"There was an increase of about 36 per cent. in revenue passenger miles.

"Yet this was accomplished with the same train miles, practically, as 1914. As a matter of fact, it was 300 miles less every twenty minutes than in 1914. Truly a notable record!"

Every railroad, Mr. Aishton went on to say, has been and is making the strongest individual efforts, through its own organization of experts, to develop new methods of efficiency and economy. No industry in the country has any more complete check on the minutest details of their operations, or has competitive initiative developed to a higher degree, than the transportation companies. He continued:

"The field for economy in the future lies largely, in my opinion, in two main directions—

(1) Heavier car-loading—one ton more per carload is equivalent to adding 80,000 cars to the supply.

(2) More mileage per car day—one mile additional is equivalent to adding 100,000 cars to the supply.

"These two things the railroads and shippers are vitally interested in and actively working cooperatively toward the ultimate goal.

"Most of this progress will be reflected in heavier carloads, heavier trainloads, and more miles per car per day, which, after all, are the true measures of economy and efficiency.

"The twenty minutes have now expired. Our train has completed its twenty-minute journey around the world; but while this talk stops, the train must still keep going day and night through storm and sunshine, through business depression and great activity, without a hitch and at constantly increasing speed and cargo, if this nation of ours is to continue to expand."

Illustrations by courtesy of the Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston.

THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

"Immigrants who are given the best books of a country immediately upon arrival should make good citizens."

THE CURATIVE POWER OF BOOKS

BEFORE THE WAR, organized libraries in hospitals and sanatoriums might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. Books they had, but a mere collection of books never yet made a library. Edith Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Massachusetts Department of Education's Public Library Division, asserts in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago) that McLean Hospital, in Waverley, Mass., a private hospital for mental cases, was the first to insist on the value of a carefully selected library for its patients with a trained, resident librarian in charge. It also formulated the principles governing the organization of hospital libraries, namely, first, an organized central library, as charming and homelike as it can be made; second, a librarian with personality, knowledge of books and library technique; third, an annual appropriation sufficient for the purchase of new books as they are published; fourth, the exclusion of morbid, gruesome and unwholesome literature. Miss Jones continues:

"McLean Hospital reorganized its library along these lines in 1904 and its librarian began to publish her theories and experiences in 1910. In these same years the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston reorganized its patients' library, appointed a librarian and became, so far as is known, the first general hospital to institute regular book service to bed-patients. In 1910, trustees and doctors put their heads together and designed the little 'bookcart' which, eight years later, was amplified and enlarged into the A. L. A. hospital bookwagon that trundled miles and miles of war hospital corridors, carrying its welcome loads of adventure and romance to thousands of sick and wounded men. In the same year the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Miss Alice S. Tyler, happened to visit one of the State hospitals for the insane and was appalled by the hopeless, aimless way in which the patients just 'sat around' with nothing to occupy their minds. It seemed to her that the library commission might get books to these State institutions as well as to public libraries, and then, finding that books alone are useless unless there is some one to make the connection between the book and the patient, she interested the legislature to authorize the appointment of an institution library supervisor. Thus was born the State institution library idea. Vermont, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana and one or two other States quickly followed Iowa's lead.

"When the war broke out, a few States had learned to operate hospital libraries in groups; a few private hospitals had discovered the value of recreational reading as a therapeutic agent, and the advantage of carrying books to wards so that bed-patients might make a selection themselves, what books were wholesome and to be recommended, and how to interest patients in reading. Therefore, when in the spring of 1918 the Government allowed the A. L. A. War Service to place women librarians in the base hospitals, all this knowledge lay ready to hand and the association had only to organize its forces along lines already mapped out.

"As I write of those days of the A. L. A. War Service, my mind goes back to those brave, eager, warmhearted, merry lads, setting forth with such high faith and courage on what was to them a great crusade. I see an embarkation hospital in May, 1918; the boys chafing at the delay in getting over, tender with one another, courteous and helpful to us women, appreciative of what we were trying to do for them. I remember those hospitals under the awful scourge of influenza. At Camp Devens the library was turned into a morgue, but in all the hospitals the librarians stuck to their posts and, often with gas masks on, wheeled the bookwagons through the wards or presided over outdoor tables of books for convalescents.

"No one who lived through them can ever forget those days in the New York hospitals when our first wounded were brought home. Another of my memories is of the hospital ship which sailed up the river to the Navy Yard in Charleston, S. C.; the long line of ambulances and stretchers bearing the men to the hospital, the joy of the men to be home again, the raid upon the library that Sunday afternoon by every man who could get over on crutches or in wheeled chair, and the cries of delight which hailed 'the booklady' when the librarian and two orderlies loaded down with books appeared in the wards.

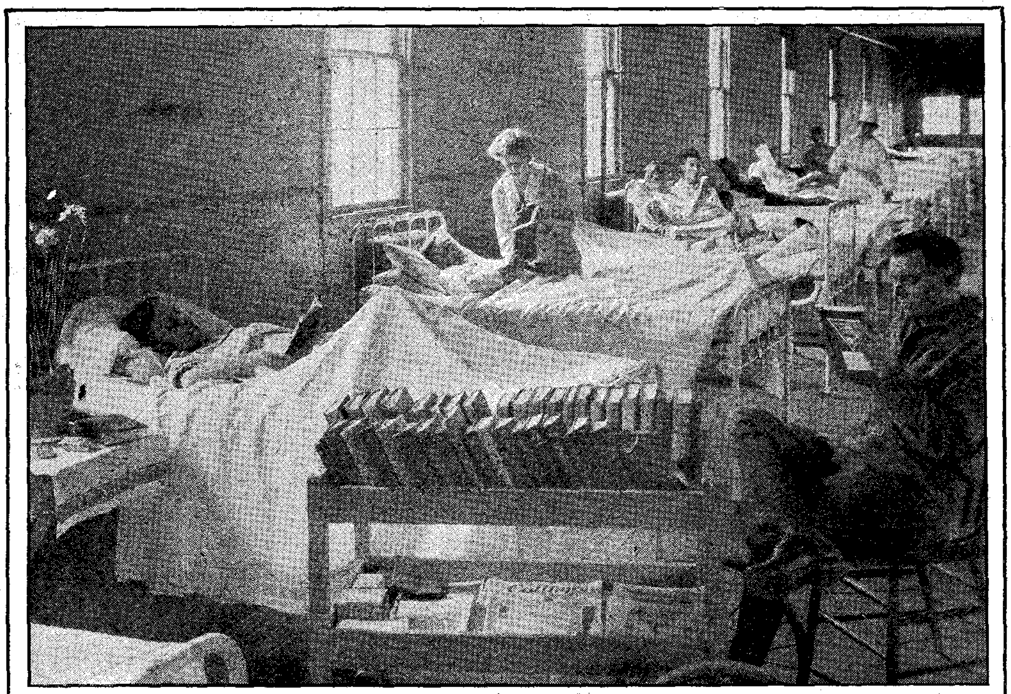
"And then, in those hospitals filled with gassed and wounded soldiers, we began to be aware of a difference. Those lads whom we had sent overseas to fight our battles, merry, lighthearted idealists, wearing youth like a gay cockade, had returned men—their youth irrevocably gone, and always something of somberness and pain and never-to-be-forgotten horror in their eyes. Shattered in health, crippled, often with a mental twist, and with wrecked nerves, more than ever they called for books.

"June, 1919, found 145 librarians and six supervisors in the A. L. A. War Hospital Service in America and 121 organized hospital libraries in France. In November of that year the A. L. A. gave up its work with the Army and Navy, turning over to them all libraries and books and personnel in those departments, but continuing its service in hospitals for disabled soldiers until November, 1920, when, for lack of funds, it was obliged to suspend this work. However, so great was the protest from commanding officers, patients and nurses over the threatened loss of their libraries that the Red Cross came to the rescue and financed the salaries of the librarians until the A. L. A. was able to assemble sufficient funds to pay back the loan and carry on the work until July, 1921, when the Government assumed the responsibility. The medical officers speak in the most emphatic terms of the value of books and the professional spirit of the librarians who are able to get the men to read really worth-while things, and in some hospitals to organize courses of study. The Public Health Service is stressing medical as well as general libraries in their hospitals, and the librarians will be expected to administer both of these."

The service of the American Library Association in the war hospitals thus easily demonstrated its value. What has been its influence on civilian hospitals? Miss Jones goes on:

"Doctors and nurses returned from the Army to their home towns, remembered the organized libraries and selected books, the bedside service, and the contented patients of war days and wondered why something of the sort would not work in city hospitals.

Librarians who had served in the camps looked at the full shelves of their home libraries and remembered how much 'the boys' had liked those books when they were sick. So one of these librarians went to the superintendents of the six general hospitals in his city and offered to start a 'drive' for permanent collections of books for each hospital, lend books from the public library, and provide a hospital librarian from his staff who would visit the wards and carry books to the bed patients. Every one was enthusiastic, six book wagons of the A. L. A. pattern were bought, and Sioux City became the proud pioneer in the new type of 'group' library administration whereby the hospital and the public library combine to furnish books to patients. Many other cities and towns have followed this plan with satisfactory results.

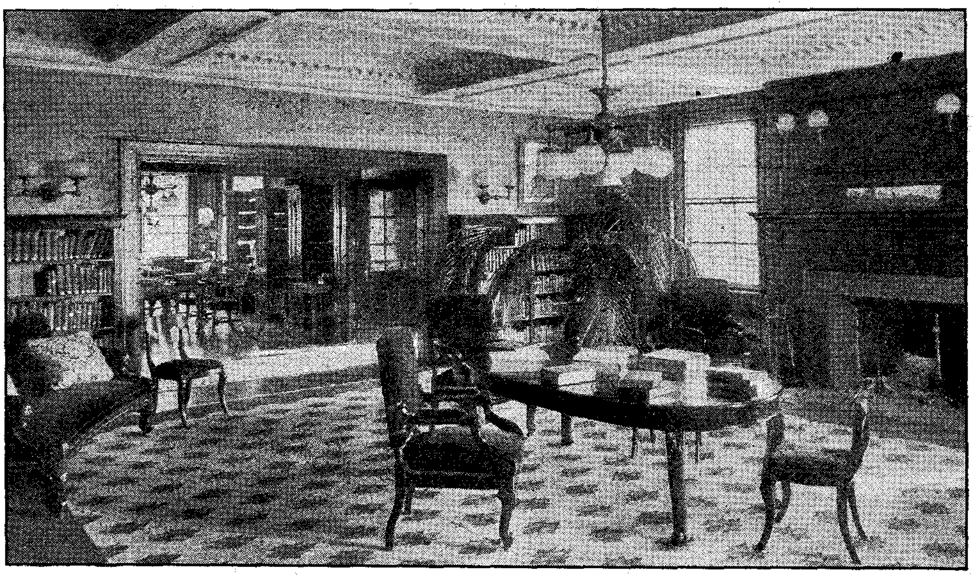


IN A U. S. VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT CAMP TRAVIS, TEXAS.

"We have learned that the hospital must look after the mental health of a patient during convalescence."

"As the value of hospital libraries is now fully acknowledged, their future seems assured. The superintendent of one general hospital remarked: 'These libraries are wonderful things for the patients. We doctors used to think that when we had performed a successful operation our duty was ended. If the patient died of homesickness after it, that was none of our concern. We knew that a contented mind was half the battle, but we took little pains to make him contented. Now we have learned that the hospital must look after the mental health of a patient during convalescence, and we have learned that wholesome books do more than almost any other one thing to keep him happy and help him get well.'

"The war experience taught librarians many things, but the fundamentals as formulated by McLean Hospital long before the war remain unchanged. We still insist that the books must be wholesome and interesting. We see more clearly than ever that hospitals must provide proper books for nurses and employees in order to keep up the morale. And most emphatically we stress the need of experienced librarians to organize and operate these libraries. We know, too, that the most efficient librarian in the world can do little unless she has the hearty support of superintendent and trustees and definite funds at her disposal for the books she wants. Books are her tools. Give her these and she can build a library which will be one of the best therapeutic agents in the hospital."



THE BEAUTIFUL LIBRARY OF McLEAN HOSPITAL, WAVERLY, MASS.

"We have learned that wholesome books keep the patient happy and help him get well."

MAN'S SENSELESS GARB

THE HABILIMENTS OF MAN are spoken of as "more sensible" than those of his wife, sisters and daughters. Not so, concludes a contributor to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). As quoted in *Bradstreet's* (New York), he believes that the clothing worn by the average male in the temperate zone contributes not a little to the bad ventilation of the body, and by reason of its many constrictions, reduces the exercise of the musculature very considerably. He goes on:

"The feet are incased in stockings which hold both heat and moisture, and over this layer are shoes made of leather and canvas, and rendered almost watertight by an outer coating of wax or enamel. They bind the feet to deformity and the muscles are atrophied by non-use. The leg is constricted by stocking and garter, outside which is a pair of trousers which bind the knees, thighs and hips.

"The thighs are incased in drawers which may extend to the ankles, binding calves and knees still more, and tightly buttoned over the hips and around the waist. In the case of breeches, motion is still further restricted by their being buttoned from the knee downward, and this is accentuated by puttees, either of stiff, unyielding leather, or a bandage of wool tightly applied. Trousers or breeches tightly encircle the waist, and to make sure that the abdominal muscles shall be thoroughly crippled a belt of leather or non-elastic cloth is worn.

"An undershirt of cotton or wool envelops the body from the neck almost to the knees, and perhaps from the shoulders to the wrists. It may interfere with respiration, and over it is a shirt with constricting bands of stiffly starched cloth which binds the neck and wrist. In the case of the dress-shirt, a cuirass-like plate extends downward.

"A stiffly starched collar which impedes the use of the muscles of the neck, and a necktie of no imaginable use whatsoever, top off the shirt. A snug vest of cotton or wool tightly clinches the thorax, only to be covered by a coat which restricts the shoulders, arms and trunk.

"Add to this a heavy overcoat or raincoat, and a hat which tightly encircles the cranium, and the costume is complete, unless a cane, which is necessary in order that this poor beswaddled male may walk, be included.

"If industrial hygiene has brought forth one incontrovertible fact, it is that there is a direct relationship between the ventilation of the workroom and the efficiency of the worker. Physiologists have determined that the reason that moist warm temperatures reduce efficiency is because of the difficulty in those situations in which the atmosphere is stagnant. Conversely, those who live and work in an environment approaching that of the outside air are not only more useful workers, but they also lead longer, healthier lives.

"The reason is not far to seek. Man gets rid of his excess heat by perspiring, and this physiological process is as necessary to his well-being as is panting to that of a dog. Unless this perspiration is evaporated and heat-loss produced thereby, he is surrounded by an envelop of moist air, an excellent non-conductor of heat, and, in consequence, a greater or lesser degree of heat prostration results. Thus many of the ill-defined ailments observed in certain trades are nothing in the world but chronic heat poisoning.

"These facts are well recognized, and factory laws in general require that workshops shall be well ventilated.

"It is curious that this principle has not been more generally applied to the clothing of man, i.e., that steps have not been taken looking to the improvement of the body of the individual.

"Man possesses enormous powers of resisting cold; yet there seems to be a deep-rooted antagonism to working and living in a temperature much below 68 degrees Fahrenheit. We are taught from childhood to be afraid of taking 'cold,' but it would be far more logical to teach the danger of taking 'heat.' The modern house is so constructed that it almost duplicates the climatic conditions of the shady tropics, and out-of-door games and other artificial exercises are necessary to keep healthy a body which normally should be maintained by the struggle to obtain food.

"Women have displayed far more intelligence in reforming their clothing along hygienic lines. A man's clothes average about nine pounds in weight, a woman's usually less than five, and it is a well-known fact that a girl in an evening gown can dance a man in a dress suit to death."

The solution lies, of course, in the reform of men's clothing. The innumerable failures to reform women's dress by direct methods and the accomplishments of fashion to that end point out a general line of attempting this, the writer thinks. Improvements in female garb were not too difficult to produce because the fashion of women's dress is in a constant state of mutation, and if a woman can be shown that a certain thing is stylish, she will eagerly adopt it.

"Not so with man. He fatuously cleaves to the necktie, a vestigial remnant of the Middle Ages; he demands a ribbon for his hat for no other reason than the floppy headgear of Louis XIV was liable to be blown off; buttons which once supported a sword belt still adorn the back of the cutaway of the disarmament era, and three or four buttons at the cuff are the fossilized relics of the days when men used to roll up their sleeves. Men cling conservatively to uncomfortable, unhygienic garments, and they will stiff-neckedly resist a change unless there is a subtle appeal to their vanity.

"Changes are coming slowly; underwear is being improved; the soft collar and the sports shirt are steps in the right direction; the war popularized a shoe which somewhat approaches the shape of the foot, but, unfortunately, there remain to be worn out a lot of puttees.

"It still is impolite for a man to appear in his shirtsleeves; walking without a hat is frowned upon, and the man who attempted to traverse Fifth Avenue in really hygienic clothing would continue his journey in a patrol wagon. Yes, the ideal is still a long way off.

"A pair of sandals and a loincloth would be about right, but, as Carlyle has pointed out, such a garb would detract from the dignity of the courts, so it must be said that the one-piece dungaree which automobile mechanics wear is about the best to which we have attained at this stage of our sartorial development."

CABBAGE COMING BACK

CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE are not necessarily an inflexible combination, we are told by Jessie A. Knox, writing in *The Forecast* (New York). As an article of diet cabbage may be served in dozens of ways acceptably, thanks to modern methods of cooking, which are restoring this vegetable to its ancient place in popular favor.

The translucent, delicately flavored, succulent vegetable served with butter or cream sauce which the expert cook produces from the common head of cabbage bears little resemblance, Miss Knox says, to the dank mass of dark vegetable fiber which is often served with corned beef after the two have been boiled together for three hours or more. She continues:

"Cabbage is delicious and fit to set before the king when it is properly treated, but unfortunately, many a culinary crime has been committed against it and it is not easy to live down the evil reputation that the innocent vegetable has unjustly gained. It is the victim of bad cooking.

"This vegetable, of which there are about seventy varieties, all told, belongs to the mustard family and contains a volatile oil that is rich in sulfur and hydrogen and that is driven off by careless cooking. The odor of sulfur and hydrogen in combination is strong and penetrating and lingers long, and for this reason, improperly cooked cabbage not only makes its presence objectionable, but it loses its color and flavor, is hard to digest and really unfit for food.

"Modern methods of cooking have done much to put cabbage back in the diet, and experiments in feeding animals as well as humans have shown that it deserves a high place on the family food list. So far as proteins, fats and carbohydrates are concerned, the cabbage is worth very little. Its great value as a food lies in its ability to supply bulk to the intestines, for the indigestible residue acts as a stimulus to intestinal movement and helps in correcting constipation; in its mineral salts, especially potash and iron; in the fact that it has an alkaline reaction and so helps in correcting an overacid condition; and in its supply of vitamins B and C, or the antineuritic and antiscorbutic vitamins.

"Brussels sprouts, broccoli, kale and kohlrabi all properly belong to the cabbage tribe, but in speaking of cabbage, the solid head-cabbage in early or late varieties is usually meant. Fresh, firm cabbage that is white or good green in color—according to the kind—is the easiest to digest and the most desirable to use. Raw cabbage is, as a rule, easier of digestion than the cooked, tho if it is properly cooked, there is very little difference in the digestibility. However, in cooking, the antiscorbutic vitamin C is destroyed to a large extent, tho vitamin B is unchanged. Raw cabbage can be served in a number of ways, and if finely chopped or shredded makes a delightful winter salad and should be used several times a week to insure good health and proper elimination. It has been proven that if in feeding hens raw cabbage is included in the ration there is an improvement in the egg-production, general health and growth. Graham Lusk, addressing a food conservation meeting during the war, finished the list of available war foods with an emphatic 'And we must not forget the *cabbage*.'

"To cook cabbage properly, cut it in quarters, remove the core and soak the cabbage for at least half an hour in cold water. Drain, cut in small pieces and cover with boiling water. Boil rapidly in an uncovered saucepan for fifteen minutes, add salt—one tablespoonful to a medium-sized cabbage—and continue cooking for ten minutes or until the cabbage is tender. Drain, chop and season with salt, pepper and butter. The cabbage, cooked in this way, will be white, delicate in flavor and texture and easy of digestion. There will be no objectionable odor in the house, as is the case when the pan is covered and the cabbage cooked an hour or so. Long cooking darkens it or sometimes turns it pink and nearly always develops a bitter or strong flavor. The vegetable may be shredded or put through a meat chopper and cooked for ten minutes, when it will be found to be tender and delicate in flavor. This method, however, causes a large loss of the mineral salts and is not recommended as a general rule.

"There is no need for the family to tire of cabbage as a vegetable or salad, as there are many combinations and methods of serving that can be used. Cabbage purees, puffs, rolls, stuffed cabbage, the many varieties of salads and relishes, stewed cabbage, cabbage au gratin; all these give the housekeeper no excuse for omitting cabbage from her bill-of-fare on the plea that her family tires of it if she serves it often."

RADIO • DEPARTMENT

RADIO IN A SUIT-CASE

THERE IS AN ELEMENT of the necromantic about radio receiving under any circumstances; but this perhaps reaches its climax when the receiving apparatus is dissociated from an outside aerial. People are in a way prepared to accept as a natural phenomenon the reception of messages by a visible and tangible wire stretched high in air, but when there is no such apparatus in question, the message being intercepted by a little loop aerial that stands on a table, the thing seems utterly mysterious. Even thoroughly intelligent people have been known to inquire whether it is not necessary to open the window; and to express incredulity when assured that the electro-magnetic waves are no respecters of walls.

Mystery reaches a climax when no aerial of any kind is visible. A Washington inventor has produced a radio receiving outfit that meets this condition. A good many amateurs will probably feel that his suit-case radio receiver, as described in *Radio News* (New York) is precisely the apparatus they have been looking for. Here is the description:

Courtesy of "Radio News."

MR. DANIELS'S OUTFIT.

Aerial and everything are in the suit-case. He can hear distinctly ten or fifteen miles, and faintly up to 400.

"A portable radio receiving set, completely installed in an ordinary suit-case, capable of 'picking-up' a wireless broadcasting service 250 miles away, represents perhaps the most compact outfit for its capacity yet built. The device was perfected by Brent Daniel, of Washington, D. C.

"The first station heard after the compactly built wireless receiving unit was put into operation was one in New York City. A station in Newark, New Jersey, was also heard. An amateur station in Ohio—approximately 400 miles away—was noted with faint audibility. The signal strength at these distances, to be sure, is not great. When the transmitting station is located only 10 or 15 miles away, this diminutive wireless receiver imparts sufficient strength to be distinctly heard over a large room.

"This portable amplifying receiver operates in the absence of an antenna. A loop is used, this unit as well as all other parts of the outfit being enclosed in a common suit-case. The use of a loud speaker or amplifier is the secret of the large capacity of this radio outfit when compared to its size. The inventor describes his progeny as supersensitive.

"The containing suit-case weighs barely 40 pounds. The electron tubes, loop, amplifier, and other intricacies essential to a complete radio receiving set are bound between a case of leather not exceeding 14 inches by 22 inches in dimensions. The success of this portable amplifying receiver is due in no small measure to the use of a special design of electron tube, which makes it possible to use two dry-cell batteries in supplying filament current.

"Five stages of amplification are in force—three of radio, two of audio, and a detector. By the use of tuned radio-frequency transformers, extreme sensitivity is insured. The amplifier consists of the following elements: Six electron tubes of special design with sockets; two filament rheostats for controlling filament temperatures; a stabilizer for adjusting the outfit to maximum sensitivity; a tuning condenser for adjustment to the wave-length of radiotelephone transmitter, and dry-cell batteries supplying filament current; 'B' batteries for affording plate voltage; three tuned radio-frequency transformers, grid leak and condenser, and two audi-frequency transformers.

"Another feature of this portable amplifying receiver is its capacity to locate the radio-transmitting station, the coil in the leather container having directional powers. Similarly, indicative of its variable uses, a plug may be arranged on the suit-case that a telephone receiver may be connected in place of the amplification horn. Thereby, when held in front of a Bell telephone land-line transmitter, conversation may be relayed to a friend at some distant point. Practical experiments have included a realization of this innovation. When related to the amplifying equipment, the small amount of energy 'picked-up' by the receiving loop is so enlarged in volume that conversation or music may be heard in any part of an ordinary room."

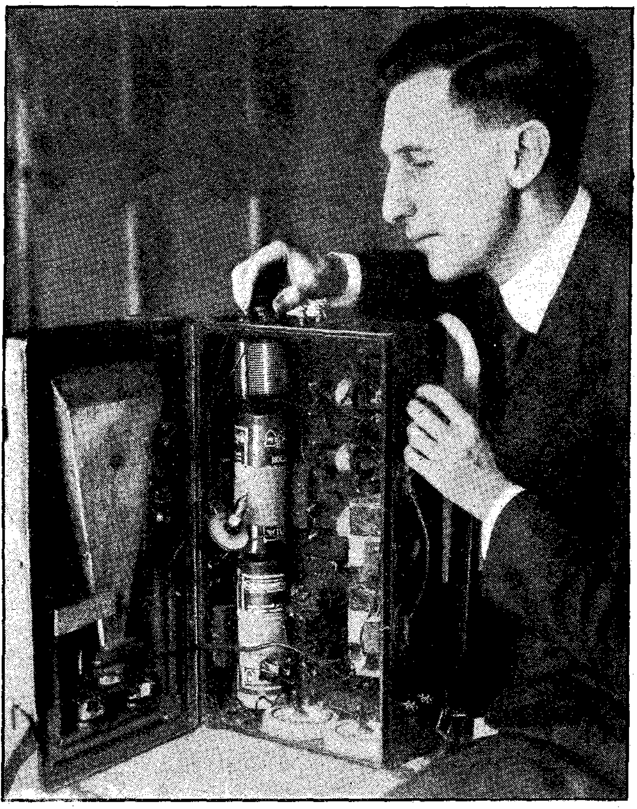
It appears that Mr. Daniel is by no means the only radio enthusiast who has made practical application of the suit-case idea. Another Washingtonian, Mr. F. W. Dunmore, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has a similar oufit, with which he is reported to have astonished the guests in the lobby of a Chicago hotel, who were for a time at a loss to know the origin of the market reports, grand opera selections, and the like that appeared to come from nowhere in particular, but were finally traced to the moderate-sized bag that the radio expert was carrying.

Yet another suit-case radio receiver is reported by Mr. Robert E. Lacault, who gives full details of its construction in *Science and Invention* (New York). The building of such a radio frequency amplifier as is necessary in order that the small loop antenna may bring the desired messages is hardly the work for a tyro; but doubtless there are many amateurs who will wish to try their hand at making such a portable outfit as Mr. Lacault describes. The circuit diagram on page 25 shows a relatively simple construction, which any one who has had a little practise in the making of vacuum-tube outfits may readily follow.

Mr. Lacault declares that no real radio fan can conceive of a vacation without his radio set; and he gives assurance that the portable one he describes, using only a folding loop antenna, covers waves from 180 to 500 meters, and has a wider range than might be expected, because of the regenerative effect attained by means of the variometer connected in the plate-circuit of the first amplifier tube. Here are details of the outfit:

"The amplifier comprises two stages of radio frequency, one using iron core transformers, such as may now be obtained in any radio shop. In order to save space and weight, small vacuum tubes are used. These require four volts on the filament supplied by means of a small storage battery having the electrolyte rendered unspillable by the addition of proper absorbents, glass wool, etc. Such small batteries are used in medical apparatus and in portable lamps. In case one prefers to use dry cells, he may do so by mounting four standard dry cells in the 'A' battery compartment of the cabinet, to furnish the necessary filament current for the tubes. The plate voltage is obtained from two 22½ volt 'B' batteries of small size.

"Figs. 1, A, B, C show the front panel, and a sectional as well as a top view of the cabinet, with the various parts composing the receiving set and the amplifier. On the top of the panel are the three tubes, and below may be seen the knobs of the rheostat and potentiometer. The two dials are those of the variable condenser and the variometer. The radio frequency transformer, grid leak and grid condenser, as well as the coupling condenser are mounted on the back of the panel and also on the top of the cabinet. The special compartments for the 'A' and 'B' batteries are screwed through the sides of the cabinet, and should be so fixt as to exactly accommodate the battery to be used. The whole outfit which is 5½ inches wide, takes little room in the suit-case, which may be used also to carry clothes and other necessary accessories of every vacationist.



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"THE SINGING SUIT-CASE."

Mr. F. W. Dunmore and his handy traveling set. While attending a conference of the American Institute of Engineers in a Chicago hotel, Mr. Dunmore walked around the lobby with suitcase in hand. Notes from an opera, stock market reports and news of the day soon started to come from a slit in the valise, which is about one-third the size of an average grip, and mystified every one until explained.

"As may be seen in the diagram, no filament rheostat is used for the amplifier tubes, as this is not necessary with the type of tube used: a potentiometer regulates the potential applied on the grids through the loop winding. The rheostat for the detector tube is not absolutely necessary, altho it sometimes improves the reception. The variometer used in the plate circuit of the first tube is a standard one, which if built by the amateur himself should have 50 turns on the rotor and 50 on the stator and No. 22 wire should be used for this winding. In order to save space on the panel the mountings for the Myers tubes were removed from the standard socket and fixt upon the panel itself.

"In the other diagram are shown the various parts of the set with the values of the condensers and other elements. Two stages of radio frequency amplification are used before the detector, providing great sensitiveness, and sometimes giving better results with the loop aerial than are obtainable with an outdoor antenna and regular regenerative set. Of course the intensity of the signals heard in the telephone is not as strong as if two steps of audio frequency amplification were added after the detector, without any radio frequency amplification before, but the range obtainable in the second case is much more limited than in the first.

"When building the set it will be found that the easiest way to make the 'layout' of the panel is to first trace on a piece of paper the dimensions and spaces of the various parts and positions of the screws. This paper may then be stretched and fixt over the bakelite panel, and the various holes drilled through both, insuring the proper spacing for the screws. The paper may then be removed and the rheostats, condenser and other instruments mounted and wired. No dimensions are given in the sketch showing the set, as this depends upon the particular suitcase in which receiver is to be installed. If desired, the set may be built as a separate unit enclosed in a cabinet with a handle for transportation.

"In conclusion, I would say that with such a receiver, signals from amateur stations about 200 miles distant have been received quite often, while radiophone transmissions from broadcasting stations have been picked up quite clearly at a distance of almost 100 miles.

"Where the experimenter may wish to use an ordinary aerial instead of a loop, he will of course gain greatly in the range over which he can receive. An aerial 100 feet long comprising one or two wires will give best results with this set. A piece of fine magnet wire will do for a temporary aerial, tying a string to one end of it, and a stone or other weight to the free end of the string. The stone is then thrown over a high tree limb, carrying the string with it, and the aerial wire can then be pulled taut. Insulators, such as a porcelain cleat or two, should be placed between the cord and antenna wire. The lower end of the antenna may be connected directly to the receiving set, or else be anchored with an insulator to a peg or other object. A fine wire dropt out of a hotel window would also serve as a temporary aerial, using a steam or water pipe for a ground connection."

RADIO AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

IT IS INTERESTING ALWAYS to get the opinions and estimates of an expert who has been called upon to give much thought to an important subject. Such an estimate of the value of radio broadcasting is given by Mr. M. P. Rice, Manager of the General Electric Company's Station at Schenectady. In *The Globe* (New York), we read:

"The telephone has not supplanted the telegraph, and radio is not likely to supplant either. It is already in general use for transoceanic communication, and this application will be extended, but radio will not under present conditions supersede the telegraph or telephone, for obvious reasons. Broadcasting the morning order for groceries or a chat with an intimate friend might be more entertaining than practicable.

"The great publicity field for radio is the broadcasting of information or entertainment designed to reach large numbers. If the matter is of universal interest and importance it would be radiated from a few suitably located stations of great power. Matter of more local interest would be broadcasted from less powerful stations, which would be installed at suitable intervals throughout the land.

"National news would be broadcasted from the few powerful stations, and local news from the numerous local stations. The President of the United States might address the entire population from a high-powered central station; the Governor of the State of New York might address the people of the State through a local station. The message in either case would reach instantly localities not reached by telephone, telegraph, post-office, or newspaper.

"The distribution of music and other forms of entertainment, and the broadcasting of educational and religious programs will undoubtedly develop along similar lines.

"Ten thousand individuals could probably not be found who would be willing to read consecutively every page of the same newspaper or magazine, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the radio audience will all want the same program at the same time. Therefore, an assortment of wave-lengths will be provided—one for market and weather reports, one for financial reports, and others for local news, for advertising, for concert music, for dancing, for educational programs, for church services, and for theatrical productions.

"Radio will exert a powerful influence on the press, the pulpit, the schools, and the theater, but it will not supplant them. Public taste will be educated, and it will be more critical. It will demand higher standards. There will be a beneficial evolution of press, pulpit, school and theater, in which the inferior and the mediocre will be eliminated.

"Radio broadcasting carries with it responsibility. It is to be hoped and expected that the power to say something loud enough to be heard by thousands will give rise to a desire to say something worth while, and to say it well."

THE CURIOUS LITTLE GRID LEAK

ONE OF THE ODDEST STRUCTURES in the radio receiving outfit is the small but highly important thing called a grid leak, the function of which is to permit the escape—but not too readily—of charges of negative electricity that accumulate on the grid of the detector vacuum tube because of the unidirectional flow of current incident to the function of "detection." If the negative charges accumulate too much on the grid, the flow of current in the plate circuit is reduced or even stopt altogether; so the grid leak, which permits the escape of the negative charges, performs a highly important function.

As purchased at the supply store, the grid leak is a little filament of carbon in a glass tube; but the equivalent of this instrument may be constructed at home very readily. Just how this is done is explained in an article in the *Sunday Call* (Newark), as follows:

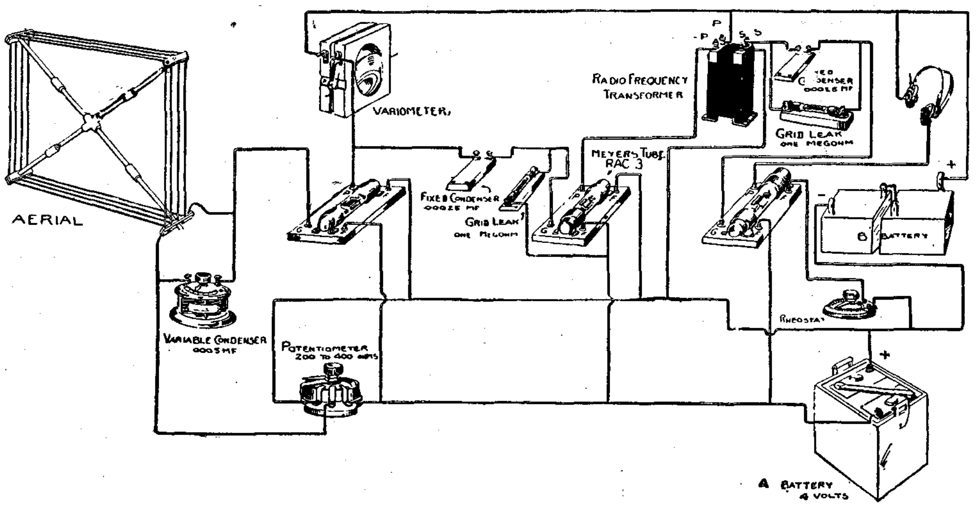
"Cut a piece of cardboard about two inches long and about half an inch wide, or just the size of the grid condenser. If the grid condenser is used, make the cardboard just as long as the condenser so that the two binding-posts will pass through the holes in the condenser and hold down the cardboard. Under each binding-post rub off some of the pencil carbon so that when the binding-posts are tightened down some of the pencil mark will show around the edge of the post.

"Do this on both ends of the cardboard so that there will be contact enough for a pencil mark across the cardboard between the two binding-posts.

"Turn on the tube filament and adjust the set. If a point is reached where the adjustment will cause a loud howling, or the signal tuned in is not clear, start rubbing the pencil back and forth between the binding-posts until the howling just stops or the signal is made clear.

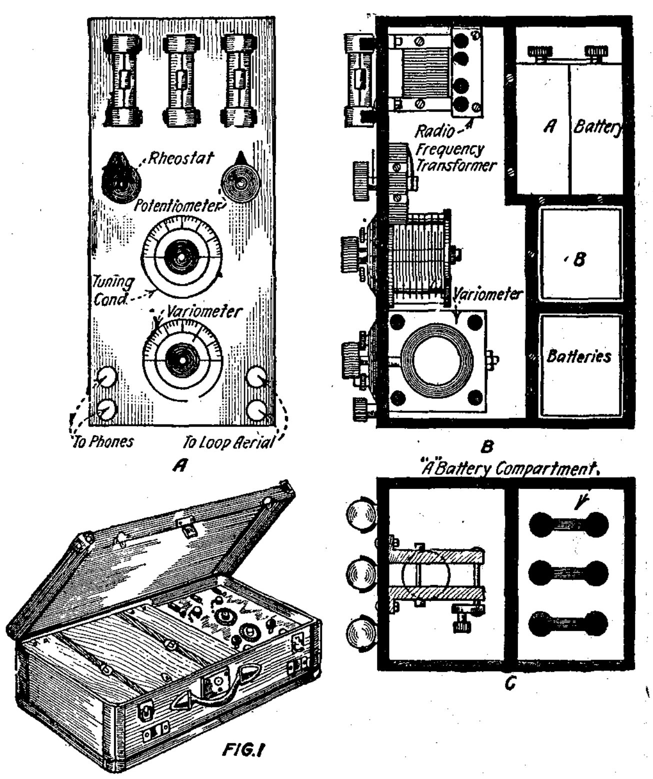
"If there is too much pencil carbon and the set appears dead, simply erase the marks and start all over again until the proper resistance is reached. The grid leak resistance need not be changed unless a different tube is inserted in the socket. Sometimes the grid leak made in this manner may be covered in hot paraffin so as to exclude moisture and it will remain in permanent adjustment.

"Another method of making a grid leak is to soak a small piece of blotting-paper in drawing ink and dry it thoroughly. Then pass two binding-posts through the ends as with the other type mentioned above. A blotter inked in this manner cut down to ½ inch wide and 2 inches long will save a resistance of approximately one megohm, and is suited for the majority of tubes. However, the adjustable leak is to be preferred, for critical and efficient adjustment."


AERIAL
VARIOMETER
RADIO FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER
P
P
S
S
FIXED CONDENSER .00025 MF
GRID LEAK ONE MEGOHM
FIXED CONDENSER .00025 MF
GRID LEAK ONE MEGOHM
MEYERS TUBE RAC 3
B BATTERY
+
−
RHEOSTAT
+
VARIABLE CONDENSER .0005 MF
POTENTIOMETER 200 TO 400 OHMS
A BATTERY 4 VOLTS

PERSPECTIVE DIAGRAM SHOWING ALL CONNECTIONS

Of the various radio instruments used in the vacation-time receiving set described on the opposite page by Mr. Lacault. This set utilizes a small loop aerial, this loop being shunted by a variable condenser for tuning to different wave-lengths. The amplifier comprises two stages of radio frequency, with a radio frequency transformer connected as indicated in the diagram. Three vacuum tubes are used. These operate on four volts filament potential, which may be supplied by a two-cell storage battery or else dry cells. The phones used should have 2,000 to 3,000 ohms total resistance for the set.



Courtesy of "Science and Invention," New York.

FRONT, SIDE AND PLAN VIEWS OF THE SUIT-CASE RECEIVING SET.

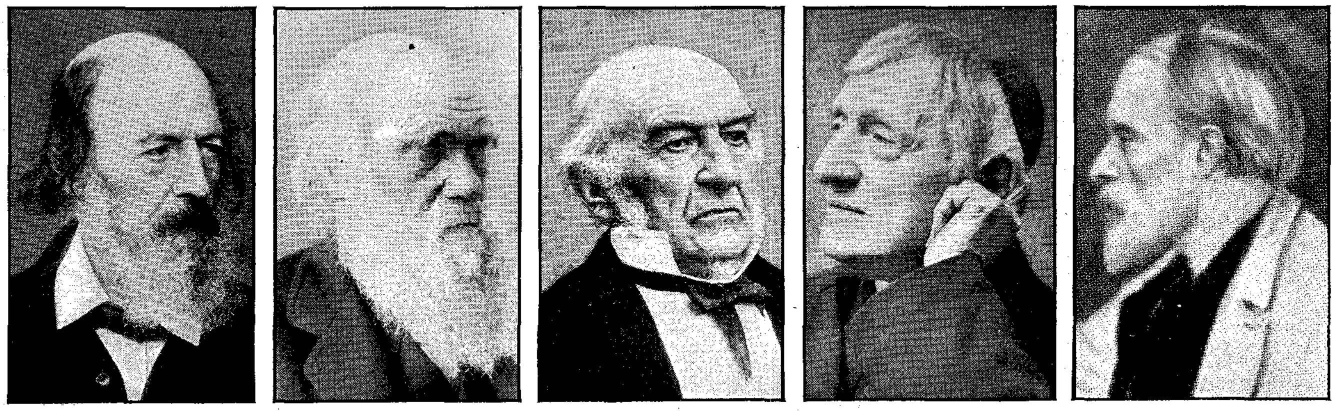
RADIO AND THE FARM BOY—An editorial in the *Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln) emphasizes the practical value of the receiving radiophone, pointing out that it is likely to be of greater importance, for the farmer in particular, than any other invention since the automobile. "The radiophone," it declares, "promises to bring actually to the home of the farmer or the city man, faster than by any other means, the news of the day, the markets for farm products, and the entertainments of the highest order from distant cities." And then there is this suggestive comment: "For what reason, you might ask, would the farm boy or girl want to leave the farm for the city with such attractions as these in their homes?"

After stating that the small boy had a good deal to do with the development of the radiophone, because of his natural curiosity and love of experimentation, the editor cites a personal experience which suggests that the youth of Nebraska are missing no tricks in the radio line. Says the editor:

"We inspected a combination radio and wireless receiving and sending station in the home of a Lincoln resident recently. The two boys in the family, with the help of their father, have installed the apparatus, and with the key, that is the telegraph code, they have been able to communicate with every State in the Union. Through the radiophone they have heard clearly concerts from Detroit, and Pennsylvania cities, and other distant points. On one occasion their voices were heard at a point nearly 1,000 miles away."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



TENNYSON

Copyrighted by Elliott & Fry

DARWIN

GLADSTONE

NEWMAN

BURNE-JONES

MAGNIFICENT TYPES OF THE HUMAN COUNTENANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Dean Inge maintains that just for faces we produce nothing in this century to compare with them.

ENGLAND'S PASSING GLORY

SET IN A ROW the portraits of Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Martineau, Burne-Jones and put alongside men of the twentieth century in similar walks—and what do you get? Dean Inge declares that the present comes off worsted. He told his hearers in the Rede lecture at Cambridge, England, on May 9, that England had reached the highest point of all her glory and might compose herself to "haste now to her setting." Without actually quoting Wolsey he was quite as pessimistic. He extolled the Victorians for looks and achievement: "Since the golden age of Greece no age could boast so many magnificent types of the human countenance as the reign of Queen Victoria," he declares, and the work of these men, he believes, far overshadowed the accomplishments of men of to-day. Since Mr. Asquith delivered his university address in 1916 it has seemed to be the fashion in England to revert to the Victorians as examples of the favored times and peoples. "The most wonderful century in human history," Dean Inge styled the era beginning with the Industrial Revolution. He agrees with Lecky that "no country was ever better governed than England between 1832 and 1867." Some other parts of his lecture are reported in the Manchester *Guardian*, which we have turned into "direct discourse":

> "The prosperity and security of the time, he declares, were due to temporary causes which can never recur. In the nineteenth century England was the most fortunately situated country, geographically, in the world. An Atlantic stage of world-commerce began in which England was in the most favorable position. The Pacific stage, which is now beginning, must inevitably give the primacy to America. 'Henceforth we shall have to compete with other nations on unprivileged conditions,' added the Dean. 'It is useless to lament the inevitable, but it is foolish to shut our eyes to it. The Victorian Age was the culminating point of our prosperity.'
>
> "Tennyson, says the Dean, was the grandest and most fully representative figure in all Victorian literature. 'Let those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians make a collection of their heads in photographs and engravings, and compare them with those of their own little favorites. Let them set up in a row good portraits of Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Martineau, Lord Lawrence, Burne-Jones, and, if they like, a dozen lesser luminaries, and ask themselves candidly whether men of this stature are any longer among us.' . . .
>
> "The longevity and unimpaired freshness of the great Victorians has no parallel in history, except in ancient Greece. Tennyson is now depreciated for many reasons. A generation which will not buy a novel unless it contains some scabrous story of adultery, and revels in the 'realism' of the man with a muck-rake, naturally has no use for the 'Idylls of the King,' and calls Arthur the blameless prig.
>
> "It was not a happy time for religious thinkers, unless they made themselves quite independent of organized Christianity. Intolerance was very bitter; and only the secular arm stopt a whole series of ecclesiastical prosecutions, which would have made the ministry of the Church of England impossible except for fools, liars, and bigots. Real hatred was shown against the scientific leaders. It might be doubted, however, whether organized Christianity had ever been more influential in England."

The palmiest day of the novel, according to Dean Inge, "was in the fifties, compared with which we are now in the trough of the wave." The main cause of the decay, he believes, is "the pernicious habit of writing hastily for money." The Dean's conclusion is startling:

> "I have no doubt, that the Elizabethan and the Victorian ages will appear to the historians of the future as the twin peaks in which English civilization culminated. The twentieth century will doubtless be full of interest, and may even develop some elements of greatness. But as regards the fortunes of this country, the signs are that our work on a grand scale, with the whole world as our stage, is probably nearing its end. Europe has sacrificed its last fifty years of primacy by an insane and suicidal struggle. America has emerged as the *tertius gaudens*. Where shall we be thirty years hence?"

It goes without saying that the English press does not accept all these buffets lying down. Some papers, like the *Westminster Gazette*, find truth in his words, but refuse to be wholly discouraged. It writes:

> "It is not the first time that such a decline has been seen. The Elizabethans came long before the Victorians; and even in this world of rapid development there may yet be a third great era to bring back to us the old ideals."

The Times admits the "Victorians," but declares that "We can not go back to them and to their models in the same spirit as the Germans or elements in Germany, to judge by recent manifestations, are going back for comfort to the great minds which raised their country out of prostration more than a hundred years ago."

The Manchester *Guardian* sees the matter as a question of youth. "If your youth was a Victorian's youth, why try to pretend that you think the bloom could possibly be on the rye after Victoria died?" It calls Dean Inge's lecture "a real cry from the heart of chronological loyalty." Going on:

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OUR TWENTIETH-CENTURY GLADSTONE.

How about the two as heads for statesmen?

"To be alive in the Victorian prime, he feels, was happiness: to have been young in it, we readily perceive, was very heaven. Look at his lecture.

"What is going to be said about the Victorian age when the jury will not consist either of loving and hard-bitten survivors from its spacious calms or of the uppish children of this later world? We fear it will hardly be settled by Dr. Inge's suggested expedient of setting up, on one side, photographs of Tennyson, Gladstone, Martineau, Manning, and other notoriously good-looking Victorians, and, on the other side, photographs of their twentieth-century counterparts. We doubt the validity of this 'handsome does that handsome is' theory. Goldsmith, who beat all the Victorians, was nothing to look at. And just think of Socrates. Dare we even say that Darwin was not an Adonis? Much safer ground for the Victorian faction would be the 'excellent seriousness,' as Matthew Arnold translated it from the Greek, of all their great champions. For better, as well as for worse, they all took themselves enormously seriously. The moral pressure in the private correspondence of Gladstone, Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, indeed of all the typical figures, was immense and unashamed. Common to them all, in all their researches, arts, and administrative labors, was an absolute, undoubting conviction of the perfectibility of their world and of their own commission to get on with the work. This habitual assumption of a call to themselves and of an obligation to respond strenuously had its assailable aspects. Its prevalence imposed upon many weaker brethren an effort of conformity above their strength, with results that were meat and drink to satirists. . . .

"One thing, which they could not help, has told against the Victorians heavily. Just at the close of their time the well-to-do world, to which they had all conspicuously belonged, became uneasily aware of seismic movements in the solid-seeming social earth which they and their time had, on the whole, understood to have cooled and caked for good. The pioneer investigations of Charles Booth, soon to be followed by a new birth of political economy and social theory, spread throughout the thinking members of all classes a feeling that the kind of social stability which the Victorians generally had taken for granted was really no stability at all. The Victorians, as a body, were seen to have assumed too much, and ignored too much, intelligent and earnest as they were. The new discovery of unbearable evils which our accepted economic system had permitted, or even glossed over, gave the Victorian period a damaging appearance of complacency in the midst of suffering. Hood's 'Song of the Shirt,' Kingsley's 'Alton Locke' had stood too much alone. The Victorian culture, rich and splendid in so many ways, stood in a position too much like that of a culture even more splendid and rich, the one which the Athenians built up on a substructure of slavery."

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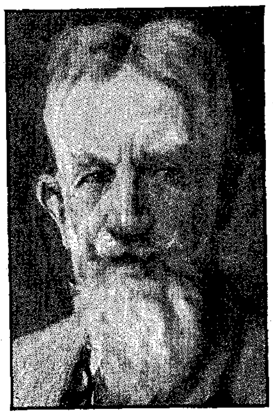
WELLS AS AGAINST TENNYSON.

Does he show that this century holds its own against the last?

We ought, perhaps, to allow the last word to the younger generation, and their spokesman, par excellence, is Hesketh Pearson in *John Bull* (London), now entirely divorced from the influence of Mr. Bottomly:


G. B. SHAW

Would delight in competing with Darwin or any other. In fact, he has just set up a counter evolutionary theory.

"The fact that we not only endure but encourage Dean Inge speaks volumes for us. Our fathers weren't anything like so kind to Samuel Butler, who was an infinitely bigger man. A generation that gave the cold shoulder to Hardy, Meredith and Swinburne has very little to brag about. We have welcomed all three to our hearts, and we remain charmingly modest about it.

"Dean Inge has the typical pulpit outlook on life, but unfortunately he refuses to remain in the pulpit. Tho he clings tenaciously to the obsolete ideals of one class, he repeatedly confuses the issue between all classes by rushing into the arena and breaking a lance with each in turn. . . .

"The truth is that he hasn't an open mind, and, like all folk of a similar type, he loves ramming his opinions down other people's throats. Nothing could illustrate his curious limitations better than a remark he made in his recent lecture:

"'Let those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians,' he said, 'make a collection of their heads in photographs or engravings and compare them with those of their own little favorites.'

"Note the calm assumption of superiority in the use he makes of the last four words. A kindly pat on the back for every one who doesn't share his opinion. 'Their own little favorites!' Just think of it for a moment, and then meekly admit that the Victorians easily surpass us in the noble art of self-exaltation.

"As a matter of fact, the men of to-day are more interested in progress than in profiles. Nor have we any illusions left as to the quality of that greatness which led us to those years of (dare I say it?) almost Victorian sublimity—1914 to 1918.

"Perhaps the reverend gentleman thinks that, if for nothing else, we ought to be truly grateful to an age that forced heroism upon us. If so, I salute him—not as the 'melancholy Dean,' but as the High Priest of comedians. . . .

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CARDINAL BOURNE

Pairs with Newman in the physiognomy contest.

"He has been called courageous, but he has no more courage than the man who stands at the street corner every Sunday and says repeatedly: 'There is no God.' It is just possible the authorities are annoyed that they ever made him Dean of St. Paul's; but now that he *is* Dean, he can say and do practically anything he likes short of a flat contradiction of the Thirty-nine Articles from the altar steps.

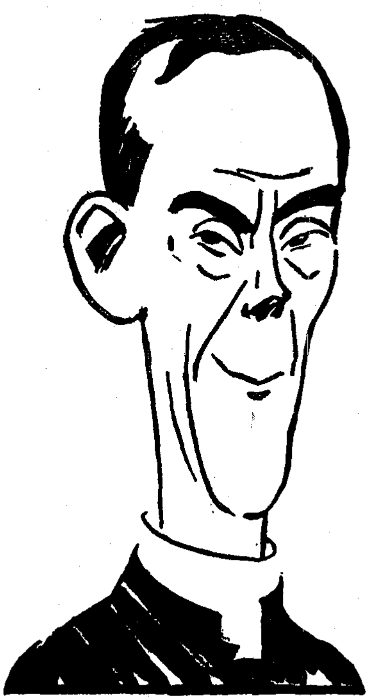
"What is called his courage is simply pig-headedness. He quickly makes up his mind on every subject brought to his notice, and nothing will make him shift his position one iota. His reason is wholly at the mercy of his caste prejudices, while his classical training is entirely responsible for his pedantry. . . .

"So much has been said of late about the Victorian Age that it was only to be expected that Dean Inge would add his voice to the general hubbub of contending parties. It was only natural, too, that he should speak in support of an age which nourished his own peculiar prejudices."

HARVARD "TALK" ABOUT JEWS

THERE HAS BEEN "TALK about the proportion of Jews at Harvard." Such a phrase used in the report of a meeting of the Board of Overseers called together to consider the question of limiting the entering class, has caused a wide newspaper discussion. The official statement of the Board contained no such reference. It recorded the formation of a committee "to consider and report to the Governing Board principles and method for more effective sifting of candidates for admission," and President Lowell has dismissed the charge, of intended discrimination as "idle rumor." Harvard, he is reported to have said, will remain "in the future as it has been in the past, a great university for all the people, based upon fundamental principles of great service to the community." The remark from which the offense cometh seems to have been hardly more than that the subject was being "talked about" by students and possibly by alumni and faculty, says the Springfield *Republican*, but—

> "The question is now being 'talked about' the country over, and Representative Webster of Boxford saw fit to introduce in the Legislature a resolution calling for investigation of the 'alleged or proposed discrimination.' This was needless, for the university has done no more, as President Lowell assured Speaker Young yesterday, than authorize a study of the question of 'more effectively sifting candidates for admission.'"



THE MELANCHOLY DEAN.

As *John Bull* sees Dean Inge lamenting the decline from Victorian days. His words are to be found on the preceding pages.

The Providence *News* criticizes the Harvard authorities because the denial has not been made "in plain English" so that the country may "know that there has been misconstruction of an unfortunate clause in the announcement made by the college authorities":

> "Up to this moment the men who control the management have been dodging a clear answer to a very important query, and their course naturally excites the distrust not only of the Jewish race but of all Americans who despise narrow citizenship.
>
> "Harvard has been known for some of the Chinese and Japanese it has sent brilliantly through graduation courses, and some of the thinking men of far-off Siam owe their broad culture to the fact that the Massachusetts university placed at their disposal every avenue of learning. All the more surprizing, therefore, to find President Lowell and his associates now giving evasive replies to the question whether the limitation of the student body is to be carried out by reprisal against a great class of our citizens.
>
> "The proposal that the Massachusetts Legislature should investigate the circumstances leading to the announcement of restricted scholarship should be carried forward, unless there be an honest statement forthcoming by the faculty that in the elimination of applicants there will be no discrimination against any race or religion."

Right at home Harvard is admonished that "there could be no greater mistake than such a narrow policy." It is the Boston *Post* which tells its great institution that "above all things Harvard should stand for democracy in the higher education, and for men for what they are worth, regardless of race, color or antecedents," adding:

> "Take the matter of the Jews, for instance: that element of the Harvard undergraduates have done much honor to the university. Their scholastic standing has been notably high. It is credibly stated that in one subject, this year, out of nine honors, eight Jewish students received better than *cum laude*. They do not ask any favors, but students of such exceptional ability should be welcomed and encouraged.
>
> "The public does not want an aristocratic institution at Cambridge, but a great, broad-spirited university which shall tower above racial and color lines.
>
> "It would be an unfortunate epoch for Harvard and the community generally if any narrow spirit should get control of its policies."

That some sifting process will likely be adopted seems plausible. "Not even the most fervent fomenter of race prejudice will deny that Harvard may prescribe its own qualifications in so far as learning, character and personality are concerned," says the New York *Tribune*. "So long as these standards are applied without favor, no one may justly protest." Mr. Heywood Broun, with his pleasant insouciance, suspects that Harvard "has some sifting scheme" for limiting the number of Jewish students, and he declares beforehand that he is "entirely out of sympathy with any such plan, whatever its details may be."

> "Since we earned no degree from Harvard, we are not speaking as one moved to utterance by his responsibilities as an alumnus. Harvard is, however, a semi-public institution and therefore well within the concern of a meandering newspaper commentator.
>
> "A university ought to take in anybody who can pass the examinations. If space is limited, admission should go to those who stand highest. There should be no other qualification.
>
> "Writing in the *Evening Post*, John Palmer Gavit suggests that the solution of a condition which Harvard feels to be a problem is simple. 'There must be,' he says, 'a composite standard of intelligence and character taken together.'
>
> "We are against that, too. We think that a university which keeps a man out because it doesn't like his character is almost as benighted as the one which would sift him out because he is a Jew. University examinations are far too fallible as it is. The difficulties of arriving at any working compromise on what is intelligence are hard enough without bringing in the enormously complexed question of character. We suppose, for instance, that a young Bernard Shaw might well flunk a character test and be sent down because of conditions in Reverence. Of course, he might try to brush up on it during the summer months, but we doubt whether he could ever pass.
>
> "A little unscrupulous guessing often prevails even in an old-style test. We once passed an examination in elementary Greek which we had no earthly business to pass. The only words which we knew in the whole passage offered for translation were the Greek equivalents for parasang and river. Unfortunately, we have since forgotten them. Using these two words as fixt points, after the manner of a man working with a cipher, we boldly filled in all the remainder and made up what seemed to us a rather convincing story of an ancient walking trip. So much of it happened to be right that the examiner gave us D minus and let us through.
>
> "We have always taken a certain amount of pride in that, but we don't see how anybody could grow puffed up about faking his way through a character test. We don't know just what a character test is like, but we assume that it must bear some resemblance to one of these popular newspaper questionnaires which begin, 'What is your favorite flower?' and end with 'What quality do you admire most in a woman?' The conventional answers are 'The American Beauty rose' and 'Virtue.'"

We must waive responsibility for Mr. Broun's Greek, but will doubtless return to the subject again as it seems likely to involve other colleges besides Harvard, and to call out a still wider newspaper discussion.

BRITISH GOOD-WILL TO AMERICAN BOOKS

SINCLAIR LEWIS SAID A GOOD DEAL about Anglo-American literary relations when he recently returned from his year abroad. Some of it we reproduced in our issue of June 10. Some that we omitted is viewed as splenetic by Solomon Eagle of the London *Outlook*. He refers to it as "this sort of thing, which occurs periodically, and is depressing to anybody who has an affection for both countries and is anxious to promote mutual comprehension." This is Mr. Lewis's paragraph which was cabled over to the London *Times*, and stirs Mr. Eagle's soul, Solomon Eagle, by the way, being Mr. J. C. Squire. Said Mr. Lewis:

> "Every young Englishman two years out of Oxford adopts the mother attitude toward writers like Edith Wharton, Joseph Hergesheimer, James Branch Cabell, and Sherwood Anderson, telling them how they should write. It would be sickening if it were not so silly. I have been mothered by young English upstarts until I am pretty weary of it. It is time for us to stop looking to England for anything at all and go our own way, producing what I'm sure will be the finest literature of our time."

Mr. Eagle is among those so obviously eager to promote "mutual comprehension" that he devotes a page to examining Mr. Lewis's statements. His great good-will is apparent even tho he also falls into the kind of statement that causes the squirming on this side. The mutual comprehension is still some days delayed, for we read:

> "It is true that no great amount of modern American literature—except of the Wild West and popular love-story kind—is read here. It is especially noticeable that in the department of fiction many books are considered notable in America and do not cross the Atlantic at all, whereas every second-rate novelist we have finds a ready welcome in America. Reasons, I suppose, might be found. A large proportion of the more ambitious of recent American novels are of the documentary kind, books written deliberately not to express universal truth through a local medium, but to exhibit the 'facts' about some particular phase of contemporary American life or some particular region of the States. It may be that curiosity about those things is weaker here than curiosity in America would be about life on the London Stock Exchange or in the coal pits of Durham; that would not be strange, considering how many millions of Americans derive from England and have seen it, and how few Englishmen have been to Ohio. But there are a good many American writers who are read here as much as English writers of corresponding age and type; and of the younger poets (tho there is no reason why we should swallow American verse whole any more than English) Mr. Frost, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Aiken, have certainly not suffered from a lack of interest among our 'light-minded and complacent critics,' whose desire to judge works of art on their own merits is mistaken by Mr. Lewis as inspired by jealousy. But there is some real grievance. There is a lack of curiosity about American books until they are forced upon our attention."

Mr. Eagle urges his countrymen to travel more in America, and not leave it all to the business man who sees New York and to the few authors who "each year go across with the principal object of engaging in a lucrative lecture tour." He adds that "for one Englishman who has seen the Blue Mountains there are ten thousand Americans who have seen the Cambrian Lakes." The "real moral," however, he maintains, is one that has been too long overlooked:

> "It would be a bad thing if critics were to lose their detachment (which does not exclude sympathy) in approaching American books, or any other books. A vast majority of all books, whether American or British, must be negligible in the eyes of a critic who is endeavoring, free from personal or national considerations, to single out those works and those authors that seem to contain promise of permanent appeal, to make the exceptional book known and encourage the exceptional author. This is a valuable function; through its exercise are standards preserved—and there are plenty of journalists who are content to recommend works of a more topical or ephemeral kind which may be good in their way. But it implies a very careful discrimination and seldom allows quite unqualified praise. I can not conceive that anybody in his senses here has ever 'mothered' Mrs. Wharton or Mr. Hergesheimer; they are not what they are as Americans but as human beings who happen to live in America, and who write good books in the tongue which we share with America. Defects in their books will be noted; but so are defects in Mr. Conrad's; I confess I have never noticed any discrimination. When Mr. Sherwood Anderson writes in dialect he naturally risks losing part of his public here; so did the poet Barnes when he chose to write—very beautifully—in the dialect of Dorset. Personally, I generally regret it if good writers favor dialect; but the man would be a fool who should dismiss them as no good on that account. We do not want a bias in favor of American books, or any weakening of the critical attitude, especially toward novelists, of both countries, whose wide immediate appeal often encourages loose panegyric as it is. What is needed is that we should watch America more closely, which involves knowing America better, which involves going there."

OUR BUILDINGS AN EXAMPLE TO EUROPE

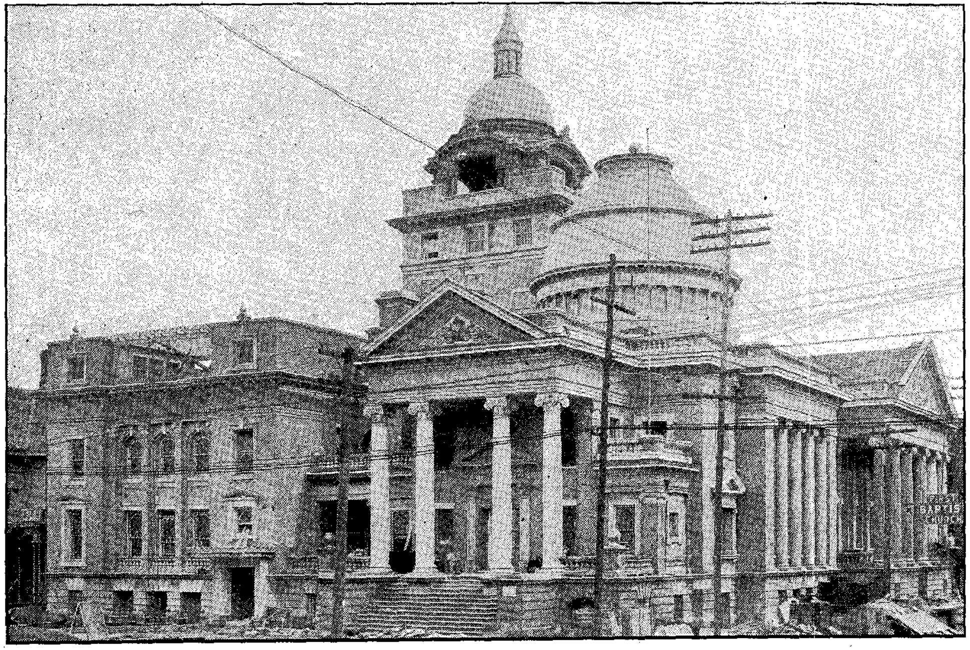
THAT ARCHITECTURE IS A CIVIC ART and that American architects apprehend this as its mission seems to be the impression derived from an exhibition of American architectural designs held in Manchester, England. This view is imprest by a writer for the *Guardian* of that city, who urges the people of Manchester to go and see the show. "We have been told for a long time that the buildings of the United States are the finest in the modern world," he writes; "here, in evidence of the existence of so many fine buildings consistent in style with one another, is proof of the statement." We read:

> "Individuals or groups of people—bankers, manufacturers, railway companies, religious bodies, private householders—who put up buildings without regard to their effect in relation to their surroundings, are really bad citizens. And the worst architecture—that of the middle nineteenth century—belongs to the time when it was thought that people could enjoy art without any obligations toward their neighbors. The most individualist of the arts, that of the painter, almost monopolized interest. A man might have fine pictures in an ugly house surrounded by a very high wall.
>
> "The community, of course, has a reciprocal obligation. It should ensure, far more effectively than it has done in Manchester, for example, that fine buildings should have good sites. Then still finer buildings would be put up. The American architectural photographs, even those which illustrate private houses, seem to show a heartier sense than we have yet developed of public relationship, a greater realization of the fact that every building is part of the public life of the community as well as of the private life of those who live or work in it. And the cooperation that this induces between clients, architects, and the public at large—a subordination of individual whims to the general good—has always been one of the factors making for fine architecture. This cooperation has been made more effective in America, so far as public buildings are concerned, by a general consistency of style. In this the Americans seem to have been more successful than most European groups of architects. Their inspiration has come from Europe, it is true, but distance has enabled them to take a far more comprehensive and judicial view of European architecture as a whole. The unity of spirit in buildings centuries apart in time, or separated by half a dozen political frontiers, must be far clearer to them than it can be to us, who are so intensely conscious of the local differences. It is, therefore, much easier for them to select impartially those features from the architecture of many periods and countries which are most appropriate to present-day needs. The fact that their own early colonial architecture—illustrated here by some fine examples—belongs to a time when domestic architecture was especially suitable to its purpose, and when larger buildings were simple and dignified, is a further help. Without the great romantic effects of medieval architecture the American buildings give a peculiar sense of fitness for their use and expressiveness of their function. The refinement and the great scholarship which Professor Reilly spoke of last week as especially distinguishing them must come, as he said, from the cumulative effort of many minds cooperating on the same problems and arriving at a perfect solution. It is interesting to see, in the work of one firm of architects, during thirty years, an increasing purity of style, as fineness of proportion rather than elaboration of detail becomes the ideal."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EPIDEMIC OF CHURCH BUILDING IN THE SOUTH

A PRACTICAL REPLY to religious pessimists is being given by the South, which is now consecrating more than $25,000,000 in the building of new churches, and this is said to be only suggestive of still greater activities that will be seen in the near future. During the eight months preceding the first of June, as reported from week to week in the Construction Department of the *Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), 360 church buildings were completed or started in the South, or more than one a day, each involving a cost of more than $10,000, with a total outlay of more than $23,000,000. If to this were added the improvements costing less than $10,000 to existing churches, and for building smaller churches, the aggregate, says the *Record*, would run to more than $25,000,000. Even these figures, it is said, do not begin to tell the whole story, for there are many church buildings, large and small, for which a considerable proportion of the money for construction has been raised. Indeed, it is said that plans have been announced for scores of churches involving an aggregate expenditure of millions which will be under way in the near future, but whose cost is not included in the figures just given. During the seventeen weeks preceding the final week in May contracts were let in the South for churches at an aggregate cost of $6,776,000, and as the final cost always largely exceeds the contract price, these figures, we are told, could easily be increased by 50 per cent. and still be conservative, for the estimates as to $25,000,000 now going into church buildings, or the $6,700,000 of contracts during the seventeen weeks, do not include the cost of equipment or furnishing or other expenses, but simply the contract price for the buildings themselves. Furthermore, and—



Courtesy of "The Manufacturers Record," Baltimore.

ONE OF 360 NEW CITADELS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUTH.

First Baptist Church of Shreveport, La., erected at a cost of $500,000, and containing auditorium, gymnasium, Sunday-school rooms, broadcasting station, roof garden, banquet hall and nursery.

"in addition to the 360 church buildings reported as representing, with the small structures, a cost of $25,000,000, there are scores of churches which have been completed, or which were started in the summer or fall of 1921 and which are not included in these figures. Many structures are so costly and of such an imposing architectural nature that they have been in course of construction for eighteen months or more. A great many of the churches now building are but a part of the ultimate unit, for some congregations are simply erecting the foundations for the main structure, or Sunday-school buildings which will be used until the main structure has been completed.

"Many of the buildings now under construction are of impressive and beautiful architectural effect, embodying all the newest ideas in church equipment and facilities. Several churches on which the preliminary work has begun, will cost $500,000 or over. Some buildings recently erected or now going up are fireproof, steel frame, brick, stone, stucco, terra-cotta, or limestone finish, with slate, tile and copper roofs much in evidence, while the interior furnishings and decorations are in keeping with the main structure. Wooden buildings are not being erected for church purposes, except in country districts."

Even with all these operations now in full swing, the program for dotting the South with churches will not end with them, for we are told that there are still many more plans for new buildings in the hands of architects and contractors and that they are to be released in the near future for immediate construction.

A summary of church building in the South during the eight months preceding June, as compiled by the *Manufacturers Record*, for structures costing $10,000 or more, is as follows:

State	*Number of Church buildings*	*Estimated Cost or Contract Price*
Alabama	14	$698,375
Arkansas	19	983,000
District of Columbia	7	649,800
Florida	19	1,439,000
Georgia	15	722,000
Kentucky	9	442,000
Louisiana	12	1,282,520
Maryland	19	1,409,000
Mississippi	11	519,000
Missouri	35	2,015,500
North Carolina	43	2,934,000
Oklahoma	20	1,580,500
South Carolina	15	527,000
Tennessee	32	1,800,000
Texas	44	3,975,400
Virginia	29	1,458,500
West Virginia	18	1,177,000
	361	$23,612,595

Some of the church buildings will run close to a million dollars in cost. The First Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Dallas, Texas, will have entailed an expenditure of $850,000 when completed. Another imposing structure is that of the First Baptist Church, of Houston, Texas, ultimately to cost $600,000. Some of the buildings already contain new departures in style and structure. For instance, "The new $500,000 building of the First Baptist Church of Shreveport, La., used for the first time April 9, contains features heretofore unknown in church architecture. A 10-story tower, together with connecting rooms in the annex, furnishes quarters for a Sunday-school of 3,000 and 12 young people's societies. One of the first radio broadcasting stations in the world owned and operated by a church is installed in the tower, and sermons, lectures, musical concerts, etc., will be broadcasted daily. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 3,000, and will be used as a civic and educational center, being fitted with costly organ, an echo organ and a chime connection. A roof garden with accommodations for 1,000 forms the fourth floor of the main building, and will be used during the summer for outdoor services, musical concerts and social gatherings. A banquet room will seat 500 at two tables. A gymnasium is located on one of the upper floors in the tower; a fully equipped nursery is in the basement, under the supervision of a nurse who will care for the children while their parents are at church or while shopping. A dining-room will serve lunch to several hundred working girls daily. A 13-bell chime occupies the ninth floor of the tower. The structure, uniting the main building of four stories and the tower contains 51,000 square feet of floor-space, and it is in use every hour of the week, ten workers being employed to supervise the various activities."

Among others mentioned are a $400,000 Unitarian church in Washington, a $600,000 Baptist church in Dallas, Tex., and a $300,000 Christian church in Kansas City, Mo. A large number of Catholic churches are also being erected in the Southern States. The most imposing of these, says the *Record*, is probably the Church for Sisters of Divine Providence, at San Antonio, costing $300,000. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Thibodaux, La., costing $250,000, is building a new rectory to cost $35,000; and the Church of the Holy Name, Miami, Fla., plans to expend about $500,000 in a new building.

TRAINING "MISSIONARIES OF REVOLT"

PROLETARIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND are said to be growing dangerously in numbers and influence, and are creating much alarm among English churchmen because the schools have a definite policy of turning "children of tender years from the religion, morals, and hypocrisy of the master class," and sowing in their minds the seeds of "the revolutionary conception of life." These Sunday-schools, says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), have sprung up within the last three years, and must not be confused with the Socialist Sunday-school movement started in 1896—tho the new movement is trying to inject the idea of red revolution into socialism. The songs taught in the proletarian Sunday-schools are said to be songs of revolt; "their spirit a spirit of intense, bitter, extreme class-hatred." In addition, we are told,

"They have a full-fledged set of catechisms in which England is denounced and Russia praised as 'the one bright spot on earth.' Religion is scorned, patriotism derided, and the national flag insulted, as a part of the ritual each Sunday morning. Everything is made attractive with games, acting, and stories of revolution and of revolutionary heroes. The children are taught to be missionaries of revolt at home, in school, and on the playground. These schools flourish chiefly in the Glasgow area and in South Wales, but they are beginning to appear in London. What strikes us is not only the ingenuity and efficiency of the propaganda, but the fact that the Sunday-school, too often neglected by the church itself, should be found to be the most effective instrument in the hands of the teachers of revolution. If it is the best weapon at hand for the service of class-hatred, surely it can be made more fruitful in behalf of the gospel of love with which alone these dangerous influences can be met."

ROME'S QUARREL WITH THE METHODISTS

BAD CATHOLICS, NOT GOOD METHODISTS, will result from the Methodist invasion of Rome, according to a Catholic view-point, and the challenge offered by the Methodist and other Protestant influences in the Eternal City is now definitely taken up by the entry of the Knights of Columbus into the field. The Methodists are unauthorized proselyters, say the Catholics, and can succeed only in creating doubt where before were certainty and faith. The Methodists, on the other hand, maintain that they are in Rome, not to fight Roman Catholicism, but to combat the doubt and indifference already existing there, and that they have as much right in Italy as the Catholic Church has in America. The long-standing irritation between the two was greatly increased when the Methodists purchased in 1920 a site for a college on Monte Mario, a beautiful hill overlooking St. Peter's and the Vatican. Great outcry against the purchase was made at the time, and Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, is quoted as having said that the Methodists "come to Rome, the seat of the Roman Catholic faith, unauthorized, and fail to respect the faith existing there." The Y. M. C. A., which entered Italy during the war, also fell under the papal ban as tending to weaken the faith of Catholic children, and finally Pope Benedict XV summoned the Knights of Columbus to inaugurate their welfare work in Italy as an offset to those influences which it was feared might undermine Catholic faith in the Italian youth. The Knights of Columbus accepted the summons, and voted, through the Supreme Council, to spend $1,000,000 in the project. Headquarters for the organization have been secured in Rome, Pope Pius XI has donated papal land to be used as an athletic field, and Edward L. Hearn, Knights of Columbus European Commissioner, announces that the work is definitely begun. In order to set forth its timeliness and the urgent need for the welfare work planned by the Knights for Italy, Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, writes in a special letter to *Columbia*, organ of the Knights of Columbus:

Photo by Central News Photo Service.

"IN NO WAY ENGAGED IN RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY."

Edward L. Hearn, European Commissioner, says that the Knights of Columbus will devote much attention to teaching sports to Italian youth.

"Italy has been almost crusht by the burden of the World War; and she will not be on her feet again for many years.

"Taking advantage of her poverty, various Protestant sects of the United States have founded on her soil institutions styled educational or charitable, whereas they are instruments for the perversion of Italians. These proselytizers have established themselves in Rome where they have opened settlement houses as a lure for Italians to barter their birthright of the Faith for temporal gain.

"They have gone so far as to plan the erection of a structure

> overlooking the Cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, and the whole city of Rome. In their hatred of the Papacy, they have fraternized with the infamous Nathan, Masonic lodges, followers of the apostate monk, Giordano Bruno, and publishers of scurrilous literature against the Holy Father and the Catholic Church. These revilers of our holy religion, these seducers of her poor children, have been financed by American money. It is fitting that their propaganda be offset with funds contributed by American Catholics. By undertaking such a work, the Knights of Columbus will save many to our Holy Church, and will solace the heart of our Holy Father. They have aided other countries, especially Catholic France. Surely, when requested by the Vicar of Christ, they will not fail to extend a helping hand to the center of Christendom."

Pope Pius did not castigate foreign missionary intervention in Rome, says Commissioner Hearn in writing in the New York *Times* of his interview with the Pope. "He has his own opinion of it, as every cultured Italian has. The Pope makes enemies of no men. It is his concern to care for the faith of the people of Italy, and whatever obstacles are placed in his path he must meet with the means he desires to use. He has selected the Knights of Columbus to do a work for him that can not be accomplished by any Italian organization." Expressly declaring that the Knights are "in no way involved in religious controversy," Mr. Hearn writes that their work in Italy is being financed entirely by funds altogether distinct from their war funds and that much attention will be devoted to teaching sports to the Italian youth. The Pope is reported to have been much pleased with the results of the interview with Commissioner Hearn, and stated, as the latter quotes him:

> "It is very fitting that you undertake this task, for it is no less important than any other kind of relief work. You will bring closer the relations between your country and Italy. I have a profound admiration for the idealism of America, which is none the less practical and can see the advantage to domestic morale of the extension to other countries of advantages which America enjoys. Italy is still struggling from the economic disadvantages entailed by the war; and in coming to us with your strength you are bestowing upon us an unqualified blessing."

The story that the Knights of Columbus were to be organized definitely to fight the Methodist Episcopal Church was not credited by it at first, says *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist), but it has since been "disillusioned" by the letter of Cardinal Dougherty to *Columbia* "aimed at the Methodist Episcopal Church." Yet is it not a basic principle of Americanism, asks the *Advocate*, "that any religion has a right to propagate itself by proper and honorable means?" Moreover,

> "Is not the Church of Rome in the United States the beneficiary of that principle? If both of these questions must be affirmatively answered, stop, look at it a minute: Is it not somewhat of an un-American exhibition for an American organization to go to Rome with the avowed purpose, and under definite and distinct instructions, to make war on the Methodist Church which in Italy, with the full consent and welcome of the Italian Government—is doing in Rome precisely and only what the Church of Rome is doing in the United States?"

"Methodism create doubt!" exclaims the *Western Christian Advocate*, another organ of the Methodist Church, in repudiating the complaint made against the Methodists in Rome. Methodists, it declares, are in Italy "to find doubt and eliminate it." Instead of weakening faith,

> "We are there to restore faith and certainty; to establish confidence and to lay the foundations of Christianity where they are now so much needed. We are not there to continue a Catholic-Methodist controversy, but if possible to join in cooperation against the common enemies of Christian civilization. We are there to help eliminate disease and death and ignorance and social apathy and irreligion and infidelity and atheism and to rebuild the altars of faith and good-will. Methodism has entered into Rome with a determination to succeed, not in the interests of a denomination, but in the name of Christ and humanity."

FIGHTING THE FUNDAMENTALISTS

HERESY HUNTERS "fairly burned the paper" in Columbus, O., recently when they published what they thought about the "Theological Seventeen," a body of liberal-minded ministers who believed the time had come to offer "a more rational, scientific and progressive presentation of the claims of the Christian faith." As a consequence, we are told, everybody in town began talking religion, and among those whose facility with the pen gave them entrance to the newspapers the controversy became so bitter that it would appear that if some folks had their way, "there certainly would be a literal and effective hell." The "Theological Seventeen," whose active membership just now is only fifteen, includes, writes Edwin A. Ralph in *The Congregationalist*, six Methodists, four Congregationalists, three Episcopalians, one Baptist and one Presbyterian, who meet once a month to discuss questions of theology, philosophy and sociology. They came to the conclusion, we are told, that they were under obligation to the community "to present their views as constructively as possible to the general public, for the twofold purpose of setting forth the constructive views held by leading men in our schools and churches, and also to answer the aggressive attempts of the Fundamentalists to carry things their way." A program was arranged under the general topic, "Christian Faith for Men of To-day," "the purpose being to give some estimate of lesser values, and to indicate the superior merit of those spiritual ideals that are large enough to command the devotion of the individual and the race." A week was devoted to discussion of the program, "without controversy on the one hand, or apology on the other," and the cooperation was asked of all who "aim to glorify Jesus Christ and to incarnate his ideals in terms of human living." No notice was taken of the Fundamentalists.

Two prominent effects are said to have resulted from the Institute. One was the winning of many men to a renewed interest in religious questions, while the other "was the stirring up of the most virulent opposition in the ranks of Fundamentalists and other conservatives," who countered with "typical Fundamentalist meetings, except, perhaps, that they were characterized by more spleen than is customary. No stone was left unturned that the 'Seventeen' and all their ilk might be properly punished and discomfited." In short, we are told,—

> "The result of their activities has been to bring to the surface all in human life that is ugly, and to parade for the defense of the Gospel the unlovely traits that the Gospel is intended to overcome. It was a sorry spectacle. Sorrier still was the spectacle on the following Sunday, when the ministers of Christian churches, many of whom did not attend the Institute conducted by the 'Seventeen,' but depended on hearsay or newspaper reports, 'answered' the 'Seventeen,' lending themselves to language that was decidedly unworthy of men who claim to be ministers of Christ. So bitter and rough were letters sent to the newspapers, that one paper carried an editorial explaining that the editor would not allow them to be seen in his columns. Surely, if the Gospel must be thus defended, its way in the world must necessarily become very slow and uncertain! Nor is this all; efforts are being made to drive from their denominations some of the men who took part in the program of the 'Seventeen.'"

Unchecked, there is no telling, says the writer, to what extremes the protest against modern thinking will go, or to what serious controversies it will bring us. As he sees it:

> "The time is now here when men of modern spirit must, in constructive, dignified fashion project the present-day convictions far and wide into the life of this country. The 'Seventeen' here in Columbus has come to no conclusion on which they are more united than this: We have started to do something that we thought ought to be done; we are now convinced that the times demand that what we have begun be pushed forward to its logical conclusion in repeated efforts to present the modern view and to educate the people to understand it and to gain the values that it presents."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

AQUATINT FRAMED IN GOLD

By Amy Lowell

We are grateful to Miss Lowell for choosing a canvas that will enable us to reproduce her picture without cutting. Such a study as this from the New York *Nation* is one of the best justifications of *vers libre:*

Six flights up in an out-of-date apartment house
Where all the door-jambs and wainscots are of black walnut
And the last tenant died at the ripe age of eighty.
    Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
    Crowded into a corner against the black walnut wainscot.

Surrounded by the house-gods of her family for three generations:
Teakwood cabinets, rice-paper picture-books, slim, comfortless chairs of spotted bamboo.
    Too many house-gods for the space allotted them, exuding an old and corroding beauty, a beauty faded and smelling of the past.
Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
    Accurately telling the time, but forgetting whether it is to-day or yesterday.

Sleeping every night in a walnut bedstead
With a headboard like the end of a family pew;
Waking every morning to the photographs of dead relations,
Dead relations sifted all over the house,
Accumulated in drifts like dust or snow,
    Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
    Indifferently keeping up an old tradition
    Unconcernedly registering the anniversaries of illnesses and deaths,
    But omitting the births, they were so long ago.

The lady is neither young nor old,
She walks like a waxwork among her crumbling possessions.
She is automatic and ageless like the clock,
And she, too, is of a bygone pattern,
She sits at her frugal dinner,
Careful of its ancient etiquette,
Opposite the portrait of a great-aunt
Done by a forgotten painter.
The portrait lived once, it would seem,
To judge by the coquetry of its attire,
But the lady has always been a wax-work,
Of no age in particular,
But of an unquestioned ancestry.
    Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
    Ironically recording an hour of no importance.

Tho the *Double Dealer* (New Orleans) is one of the young insurgents, yet it preserves a grateful sanity, especially in its verse which we pass on in these specimens from the June issue:

SELENE

By Joseph Campbell

I

"The Moon Rose Up"

The moon rose up in a dove-winged sky,
The wafer moon went drifting by.

The dove-wing deepened into blue,
The moon turned silver, the stars looked thro'.

Black tufted fir boughs, blown to flame
By the gusty wind that went and came.

Till the sea, unseen in the gathering night,
Strewed the distance with crests of white.

What tho' the like had fallen before,
I knelt to Beauty, and shut my door.

II

"Into the Gathered Cornfields"

Into the gathered cornfields the moon comes red and round;
The night-bee passes with a low, humming sound.

On the silent shore the ebb-tide drowses;
Dusk like a dream lies over the farmhouses.

The wind barely stirs the dew-heavy fern;
The fox has stolen from the cairn.

Sleep claims the tillage, rock-land and the unknown sky,
Where the gay Northern lights pale now and die—

Pale now and die, as the red moon pales,
Whitening, dwindling the higher it sails.

Just to bring back one of the lighter moods of the war, we give this "Poem from *Punch*" (Macmillan & Co.). It fits in with the present or any vacation season:

BY THE CANAL IN FLANDERS

By Norman Davey

By the canal in Flanders I watched a barge's prow
Creep slowly past the poplar-trees; and there I made a vow
That when these wars are over and I am home at last,
However much I travel I shall not travel fast.

Horses and cars and yachts and planes: I've no more use for such:
For in three years of war's alarms I've hurried far too much;
And now I dream of something sure, silent and slow and large;
So when the war is over—why, I mean to buy a barge.

* * * * *

I'll moor my craft beside your lawn; So up and make good cheer!
Pluck me your greenest salads! Draw me your coolest beer!
For I intend to lunch with you and talk an hour or more
Of how we used to hustle in the good old days of war.

A friend of ours once talked to an audience on fairy lore and was asked by an auditor if she had ever seen a fairy. When she said yes, he queried, "How do you know it was a fairy?" "What else could it have been?" was her counter, and the questioner was silenced. *St. Nicholas* (June) shows that the skeptic is still abroad:

WARNING TO ALL FAIRIES

(Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle reports that he has photographs of fairies.—News item.)

By Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Puck, go hide in some harebell;
    Mab, conceal your face,
Lest an evil camera-man
    "Snap" your poise and grace.

Wary you have ever been
    As the spotted fawn,
Sporting in the misty lights
    On the edge of dawn.

Dangers new beset you now;
    Men of science want
Pictures of your airy crew
    In their forest haunt.

Leprechaun, beneath a leaf
    Creep without delay;
Never let the camera-man
    Catch you out by day.

Pixies and all Little Men,
    Leave your tasks undone
If you run the slightest risk
    Of going home by sun.

You who haunt the magic hills
    Up by gray Glencoe,
Scan the patches in the gorse
    Ere abroad you go.

They are armed with bulbs and plates,
    Set by rule of thumb,
Waiting underneath the hedge
    To catch you as you come.

Gather in the oaken groves
    Beneath the mistletoe—
But, lest your faces get in print,
    Go home by firefly glow!

Neriads and Oreads,
    All you woody sprites,
Keep you to your wells and groves,
    Save on inky nights.

Where the fairy rings arise
    Through the summer grass,
There lie prying scientists,
    Hoping you will pass.

We must be equipped with the psychoanalytic method if we are to "get away" with modern poetry. We may sympathize with the London *Spectator's* bafflement and be grateful that the poetry editor took the step revealed in his note. "For my own satisfaction I asked Mr. Armstrong for the interpretation of his vision. The pool is the mind, particularly the subconscious mind; the young bathers who trouble the water are the images and ideas conveyed in poetry.—Poetry Editor."

POETRY AND THE SUBCONSCIOUS

By Martin Armstrong

Dark is the mind's deep dwelling,
Roofed and walled and floored
With ancient rock. There water, slowly welling
Or slowly dripped, is stored
In a dim, deep, dreaming pool
Unvexed by rain or sunlight or the cool
Wings of the winds, untroubled by joy or grieving,
Or the bitterness or the ecstasy of living.
Till the white young bathers come, warily treading,
Lovely, desired, with rosy flesh
Like the apple-bloom on the grey bough spreading
In April, and their feet refresh
Like April the grey desert place.

But when with a sudden freakish grace
They break the pool's long sleep in an airy flight
Of diving, the dim pool takes light,
Blooms to soft fire in a thousand curves unfurled
That shed a glimmering beauty on roof and walls,
And rouse in those stern halls
Laughing music of water, and the death
Of that dark underworld
Thrills harp-like with new ecstasy and the breath
Of a thousand buds uncurled.

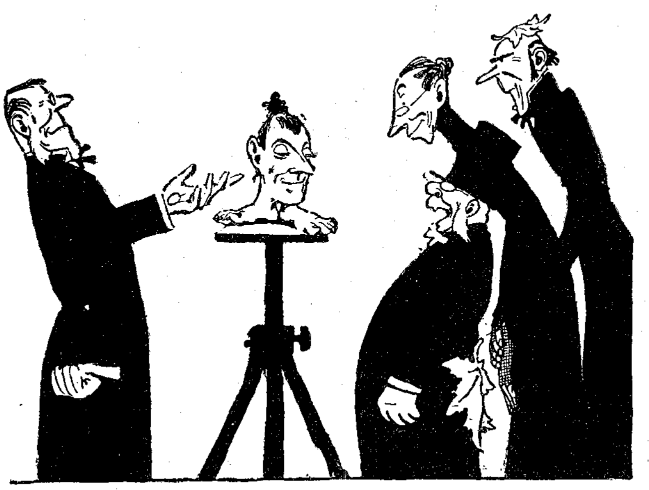
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

IN FAVOR OF THE YOUNG FOLKS

FIRE'S OUT, or at least under control. Loss fully covered by insurance. Not such a frightful loss, either. Conflagration really a blessing in disguise, as the new structure to be erected on the site will surpass in grandeur and practicality the one destroyed.

Figuratively—of course, figuratively—such is the conclusion reached by multitudes of observers regarding the wild doings of contemporary young folks. The preponderant testimony from college presidents, college deans, high-school principals, school superintendents, editors of religious newspapers, and editors of college weeklies and monthlies goes to show that the worst is past or even that what we have called the worst was instead a manifestation of tendencies actually beneficial. All in all, the opinions set forth by these optimistic onlookers constitute a vigorous reply to the letters reviewed in last week's DIGEST, and it is significant that they come from the same classes of observers as the others and from the same localities—that is to say, from educational centers in virtually all districts of America.

For the sake of clearness, we print again the circular letter which THE DIGEST sent out and to which our correspondents reply. It was worded thus:



A FOREIGN REACTION AGAINST "IMMORALITY" TALK.

"The Mrs. Grundy Association," runs a translation of the caption that accompanies this drawing in *Noten Kraker* (Amsterdam), "has at last found a model that will meet all the needs of modesty."

> A year ago THE DIGEST gathered opinions from all over the country on dress, dancing, manners, and general moral standards, especially as these matters affected young people. The material was presented under the heading "Is the Younger Generation in Peril?" and aroused considerable comment from all quarters. There does not seem, at the present time, to be nearly so much discussion of this subject as there was a year ago, but of that little a large part is unfavorable.
>
> Will you be kind enough to tell us whether, in your opinion, there has been a change, and, if so, in what the change consists? Are conditions worse or better? What are the causes? If remedies are in order, what remedies would you suggest? Your opinion, given to all America through our 1,500,000 copies, with millions of readers, may be of great value to parents, educators, young people, and others directly interested in the rising generation. Perhaps the crux of the question may be stated in this way:
>
> Is society, especially the younger part of it, undergoing a revolution in morals, in manners, or in both?

In replying to this letter, several correspondents assert that much of the alarm over our young people's behavior was a result of sensational and wholly groundless reports in the newspapers. "It is a well-known fact that the metropolitan newspapers find no college news so tempting as the scandal news which comes from college and university communities," says Brewster P. Campbell, editor of the *Michigan Daily* (Ann Arbor). "Some universities, it will be noticed, receive much more such unfavorable publicity than do others. Investigation will usually prove that these institutions are located near, or in, large cities, where papers with a yellow tendency, are published. The university is a place where scandal can easily be started, and the papers play on this—manufacturing much news with but little basis."

"In many places we hear charges of indiscriminate and even organized immorality on the part of young people of high-school age," agrees President Futrall of the University of Arkansas. "If the persons making the charges are called on for evidence they are rarely able to produce any. There seems to be a type of mind which is always glad to believe that the world is going to the dogs with the young people leading the way."

Meanwhile, we are warned by numerous observers not to be too seriously distrest over developments whose reality no one questions. On the surface there are changes. How deep do they go? R. L. Nye, dean of the College of Agriculture at Syracuse University, replies in this optimistic way:

> "The manner of dress on the part of girls, a general 'boldness' in their attitude toward the other sex, apparently less of the restraint of social convention, has led many of us older prudes to judge that there is a corresponding laxity of morals. I do not believe this to be the case."

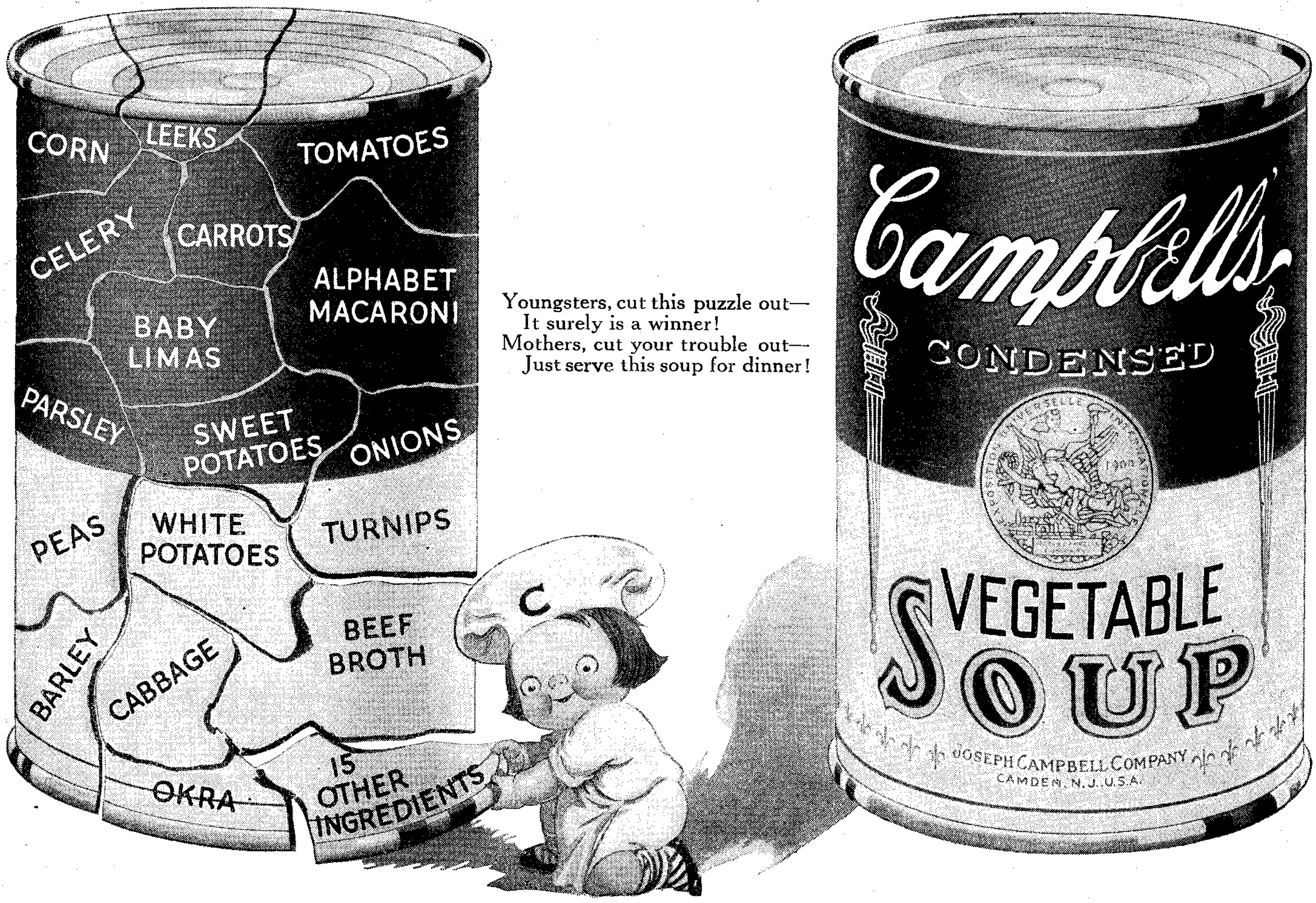
"My conclusion," says H. Truman Bates, superintendent of schools at Somerset, Mass., "is that despite the fact that sex is unduly emphasized by fashions and the dance hall, we hear and know of no more immorality than at previous periods in the history of society." A student editor, Andrew Hamilton, of the *Ellsworth Student* (Iowa Falls, Ia,), believes, similarly, that:

> "The younger generation is perhaps quite as free from evil as were previous generations. The greatest trouble seems to be a desire to appear 'fast' because 'everybody else does it.' The sophisticated young man-of-the-world and his little 'flapper' are not devoid of goodness, as some righteous souls would have us believe; they do not themselves understand their actions; they are just 'jazzy' because it is the style in the city."

"The current idea that every girl having bobbed hair, a short skirt and silk hose is of the flapper type is erroneous. It is simply keeping up with the Joneses," thinks B. F. Weiss, principal of the Kent (O.) High School. President Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute sends us a cutting in which the Brooklyn *Eagle* quotes him to this complimentary effect:

> "On the whole, I approve of the modern style of dress and do not believe for a moment that it is as a general thing worn for any immodest motive. Generally speaking, I should say that it has not had a deleterious effect on the morals.
>
> "The use of rouge, the lipstick and the eyebrow pencil is pretty general, I suspect. It is silly and objectionable, but not immoral. Whether cigaret-smoking is as general among young girls, I do not know. I hope not; but even this practise is not immoral. Calling it so will get us nowhere.
>
> "I do not know whether men refuse to dance with girls who do not 'pet,' smoke and drink.
>
> "Much of the criticism is due to the natural antagonism that has always existed and will always exist between the old and the young. As one of the 'old ones' I am quite ready to admit that the youth of to-day, while strangely different, is more moral than the youth of my day."

Equally complimentary to the young idea is C. R. Smith, editor of the *Kansas State Collegian*, who observes:



CORN
LEEKS
TOMATOES
CELERY
CARROTS
ALPHABET MACARONI
BABY LIMAS
PARSLEY
SWEET POTATOES
ONIONS
PEAS
WHITE POTATOES
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15 OTHER INGREDIENTS
C
Campbell's
CONDENSED
VEGETABLE SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

Youngsters, cut this puzzle out—
It surely is a winner!
Mothers, cut your trouble out—
Just serve this soup for dinner!

We solve your problem!

Combining thirty-two separate and distinct ingredients into one delicious soup is a problem you would find both irksome and expensive. Yet such a hearty, nourishing, full-flavored soup is just the kind you desire for many a meal. Almost without lifting a finger, you can enjoy it in

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

To rich meat broth, made from selected beef, are added choice baby lima beans, dainty peas, golden turnips, Chantenay carrots, diced white and sweet potatoes, chopped cabbage, luscious tomatoes, sugary corn, crisp celery, alphabet macaroni, barley, French leeks, okra, fresh parsley and other herbs and spices. Here is solid satisfaction for the hungriest!

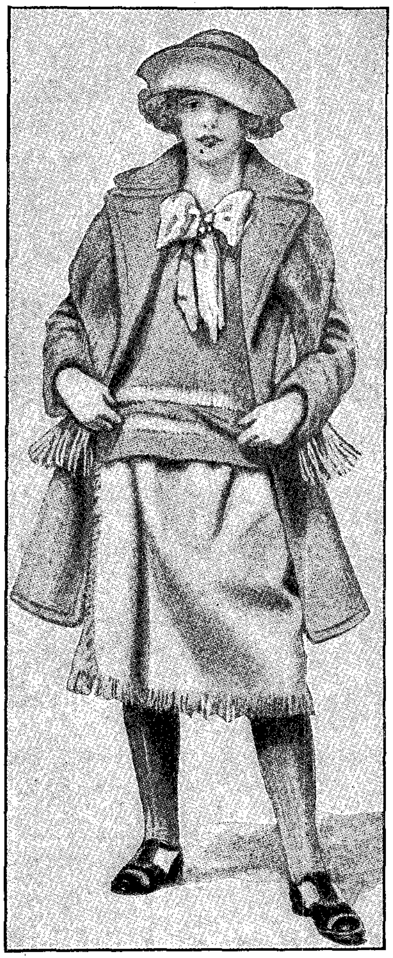
21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

"Young people to-day are just as home loving and just as moral as their parents were, but they object most strenuously to abiding by the superficial conventionalities under which their parents labored. If a girl does not like to be loved promiscuously she says so in the fewest and the plainest words possible and that settles the matter. The conversation of the average young couple to-day would be shocking perhaps to their grandparents, but if so it is because the grandparents of the present generation would have been much better off if they had been shocked a little more frequently. False modesty is passing. It is well."

Frank L. Freer, general secretary of the Ohio Christian Endeavor Union, believes that, "It is the unusual that attracts attention and we soon become accustomed to anything. This is especially true of young people and in no way can I bring myself to believe that the average young person has any moral disturbance because of current style." J. R. Kelton, principal of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) High School, expresses his agreement in the lively assurance that, "The powdered beak or the dimpled knee won't send any more to the bow-wows than did the styles when we saw less and thought more." And President Judson of the University of Chicago reaches the conclusion that there is not, at least, any "serious danger." He comments:



"SIMPLY FLAPPERISH."

Here is the real flapper, according to an artist who draws for *The Outlook* (New York), as opposed to the exaggerated conceptions of a number of authorities who believe that the young idea is not shooting as straight as formerly.

"There is always more or less discussion as to the younger generation. As far as my experience goes, and it covers now not a few years, the younger generation is always changing. It is changing now. Some of these changes I should rather not have. Others I am very glad to see. I do not believe, on the whole, that the conditions are materially worse than they have been for a long time. No doubt the war unsettled society at large. In this unsettlement perhaps our younger people share to some extent. But mind you, it is only a sharing of what goes with the entire community. In short, to answer your questions specifically, I do not believe that society, especially the younger part of it, is undergoing a radical revolution either in morals or manners. It is passing through a condition of change certainly in manners, perhaps to some extent in morals, but I do not believe that there is any serious danger. We need to do what we have always needed to do—to use the best efforts for wise direction and proper education. May I add that these efforts belong to the home and the church even more than to the schools?"

President Smith of Roanoke College (Salem, Va.) finds "young people to-day just as genuine and wholesome as they have ever been. They have more candor than formerly, more self-assertion, and greater intensity of life." Edith M. Tuttle, adviser to students in the Department of Education, at the Washington Irving High School (New York City), reports: "Our experience with our 5,600 girls in this school leads us to believe that there is at present as much idealism as ever among young people. Our girls show a willingness to learn and to practise the best in morals and in manners." "Fundamentally," agrees John C. Burtner, who edits the Oregon *Countryman* at the Oregon Agricultural College, "morals are no worse than before. They appear worse because the changing manners have allowed the worst elements to become conspicuous. Observation of a student body of 3,500 men and women emphasizes the absence of any major moral laxity in spite of the changing surface appearances." Edgar L. Killam, editor of the *Baptist*, looking backward, writes:

"My personal opinion, based upon a fairly wide observation, leads me to believe that a great deal of the talk about flappers, galoshes and wild oats which has had the public attention since the war could, with a little change in terminology, be made equally applicable to the days when those of us who are so gravely concerned, were young. Our difficulty, it seems to me, is in no small part due to the facility with which we remember ourselves as we were not. At heart I believe the youth of to-day is sound. Its overflowing life and spirits express themselves in a little different way, but it is the same kind of life, which is the possession of youth in all times. It is subject to excesses, but no more so than yesterday."

"Young people are doing openly to-day a great many things which they formerly did secretly," says W. F. O'Donnell, superintendent of the Carrollton (Ky.) public schools, "and this fact leads some to believe that there has been a lowering of moral standards." A similar differentiation between manners and morals is made by Dean Eldridge of the University of Idaho, who writes:

"Briefly, I believe there is a decided revolution in *manners* but I can not bring myself to believe that our young people are essentially different in *morals*. One hears now on the campus 'Hello!' even to the professors, in place of the 'How do you do?' of two years ago, but I see in this not a trace of disrespect, but rather a quite wholesome acceptance of the faculty as fellow humans!"

"Fundamentally, I believe, there has been no change. Only the appearances have changed, the real things will last," says F. King Turgeon, editor of the Bowdoin *Orient*. Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., president emeritus of Western Reserve University, sharpens his general approval with a bit of criticism. He writes:

"The morals of young people are not bad—in fact, they are becoming better. The year has brought improvement. The instincts of young, as of older, people continue to be sound. But the manners are cheap. Our manners lack dignity, poise, self-respect, a respect for life's sanctities. Irreverence characterizes both manners and manner."

"As far as I can see," remarks President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, in a cheerful vein, "the young people are going downward at about the same rate that they were when I was in high school and in college some twenty-five or thirty years ago. The newspaper editorials and comments from the older generation that I heard then from above are very much like those that I hear all around me at the present time. I find the young men and women with whom I come in contact fundamentally sound and wholesome." Ann Hastings, editor of the Radcliffe *News*, is equally optimistic. "I do not think," she writes, "the 'morals of the young' are inferior to those of previous generations. The 'young' always will shock the old, and the old always will talk about it." Nor are "the old," it appears, in a position to be censorious without incurring a degree of ridicule. Speaking for several fellow editors, Ward W. Adair, editor of *Railroad Men*, takes the elder generation to task in fashion:

"I am personally less concerned with the morals and manners of the rising generation than I am with those of people in middle life, particularly women. To see some of these old crows blowing smoke rings in a restaurant, or sitting around station waiting-rooms in knickerbockers, and with their feet higher than their heads, is what gives a man loathing and disgust. And these outrages are perpetrated more particularly by dames who have passed the half-century mark, and are trying to kid themselves that they are still on the map, than by any of the rising generation. Nothing is more tragic than to see one of these ancient

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—Curran's, 110 B'way
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Cheyenne—C. & M. Bootery
Chicago {—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
Chicago {—4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Av
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Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
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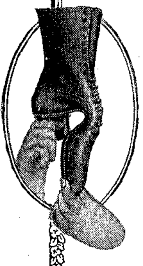

Youth is Flexible

Action is Free and Joyous
when the feet are strong and supple!

A swift, spontaneous move! That's the test of youthfulness—and of the soundness of your feet. For, if your feet are hampered by shoes that do not flex, how can you move freely and gracefully and as you should.

Women who wear Cantilevers feel like walking, dancing, swimming and playing golf. Theirs is the joy of spontaneous action. They stay young because they feel young.

The Cantilever Shoe induces the free and natural grace of carriage that diminishes fatigue and increases your youthful vigor. Ask your doctor or take the word of Frederic H. Robinson, editor Medical Review of Reviews, who says "A beautiful carriage is an enviable gift. No young or older woman can ever keep youth in her limbs if she artificially cramps their natural play."

You will like Cantilevers. The curved arch of Cantilevers is flexible like the arch of your foot. They have the smart medium heel and trim rounded toe of fashion. They are made for the woman who does not wish to sacrifice good looks for comfort.

All Cantilever Shoes are trade-marked for your protection. Prices are reasonable. Except in New York there is only one dealer in each town.

If no dealer in your town is listed at the left, write the manufacturers, Morse and Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name of a nearby dealer.

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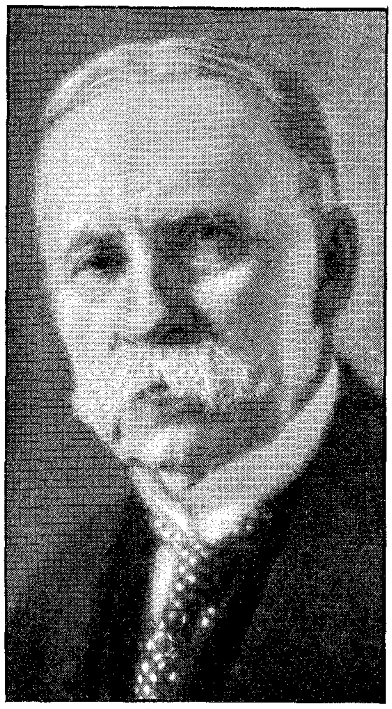
Endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors, Stage Celebrities and prominent women everywhere.

birds trying to fool the disgusted spectators in regard to her age. She only succeeds in fooling herself."

"I have great faith in these future citizens of our great country, and should not be surprized any time to see a movement among them for the reform of the morals and manners of the middle-aged citizens of to-day," says Dean Hill of Georgetown College (Georgetown, Ky.). The age of the critic has much to do with the flavor of the criticism, believes McLane Tilton, editor of the University of Virginia *Alumni News.* He observes:



"NO SERIOUS DANGER."

President Judson of the University of Chicago reaches this conclusion in the course of a discussion of manners and morals, in which he asserts: "I do not believe, on the whole, that conditions are materially worse than they have been for a long time."

> "So far as mere dicta go, all depends upon the age of the woman one happens to be talking with. Between twenty and thirty she defends the flapper; from thirty to forty, the honors are easy; from forty and upwards, the flapper has no friends among her sex. And that is that.
>
> "Girls are no better or no worse than they ever were. There are just as many good girls, there are no more fast or bad girls, but all three of these types now mingle together in a way impossible thirty years ago. I well recall the horror created at that distant time when the chaperons of the Monday German in a Virginia city saw a girl from another set on the floor, and when they became convinced a girl from their own set was using rouge. Both were promptly asked to leave, one permanently, the other to wash her face. This was business for the old folk, and they gave it strict attention. Most of the old folk to-day are themselves having too much fun to pass judgment in such cases."

Philip W. Porter, editor of the *Lantern*, a student publication at the University of Ohio, observes "the older generation can not take the slipper in hand until it cleans off the mud that is on it." Another defender of the youth of the nation goes further along the same line. The elder generation, she holds, is actually responsible for leading the youngsters into temptation. As this critic, Thyosa W. Amos, Dean of Women at the University of Pittsburgh, views the matter:

> "At present, the social curriculum is being attacked because of social standards. The attack is unwarranted. The student does not set social standards. He inherits these just as he falls heir to the studies of the academic curriculum. No student invented jazz; no student wrote the sex play; no student wrote the present vulgar obscene songs; no student photographed the immoral film; and no student created coarse fashions in dress for men and women. All these are the gracious gifts of a commercialized society.
>
> "If society in general had as high ideals as the average high school or college student, there would be a different world to-morrow. For the most part, his worst fault is that his taste is bad. Student government associations, fraternity and social groups are struggling to maintain high ideals of social life, but society at large makes their task doubly hard. In the past, youth has been trained to reverence and follow the judgments of maturity. To-day, when he follows the leadership of his elders, they condemn him."

President Kolbe of the Municipal University (Akron, O.) believes that our young people are "fairly capable of working out their own salvation as ably as their fathers and their mothers did. Unjust criticism by the mature is no less a fault than frivolity on the part of the young, and much of the recent criticism has been distinctly unjust." And when the older generation berates the younger for refusing to reverence tradition, there are those who would have us look back a little and see if the past had not its follies, equalling or outdoing in their absurdity (and sometimes depravity) the things so unsparingly denounced to-day. "On the whole," says Fitzgerald S. Parker, editor of the *Epworth Era*, "I think the morals of both young men and young women are better than they were a generation ago." "So far as I can see," agrees Dean Hurst of Syracuse University, "our young people are not undergoing any great changes for the worse. It is my honest belief that they are just as good and a little more capable." L. L. Gwaltney, editor of the *Alabama Baptist*, observes that "The good old days we hear about are not to be located in history." Mary L. Benton, Dean of Women at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., defends modern dress, when not carried to extremes, and President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University delivers the following encomium on the manners and morals of modernity as opposed to certain customs of "the good old days":

FOR "THE NEW CANDOR."

President Faunce of Brown University believes in the "new freedom of manners and garb," which, in his view, accompanies a new regard for reality. Good manners fifty years ago, he says, "consisted largely in skilful concealments."

> "The young people of to-day have not undergone any revolution in character, but have simply moved out into a new freedom of manners and garb. The same change is to be observed in literature, music and art. The new realism, or candor, or whatever one may call it, is appalling to many elderly people, who have forgotten the extravagances and excesses of their own childhood.
>
> "No drinking customs of the present day can be as bad as those of a century ago, when every college or church furnished rum at the dedication of a new building or the ordination of a new minister. The sanctuary in which I worship each Sunday was built in part by the proceeds of a lottery. Have the 'praisers of the past' forgotten the immodesty of the hoop-skirt or the unhygienic and immoral kissing games which once were practised at every church 'social,' or the college drinking songs which now have everywhere been replaced by songs of athletic prowess?
>
> "Good manners fifty years ago largely consisted in skilful concealments—of feelings, motives, and the entire self. The reaction from concealment to candor has its dangers, and must shock older minds; but minds that have never known the former inhibitions and repressions, find the new frankness naïve and straightforward."

Robert D. Byrnes, editor of the *Tripod* at Trinity College, tells us that "The undergraduate to-day plays bridge instead of poker and he drives a car instead of a fast horse, but he has the same spirit and the same ideals that the college man had a generation ago." President Blodgett of Adelphi College (Brooklyn) recalls the discussion provoked by the "banged" hair of thirty years ago, and the length of the skirts. "The conventions are less rigid than they were a generation ago," admits Dean Bouton of New York University, "but still far more

(*Continued on page 50*)

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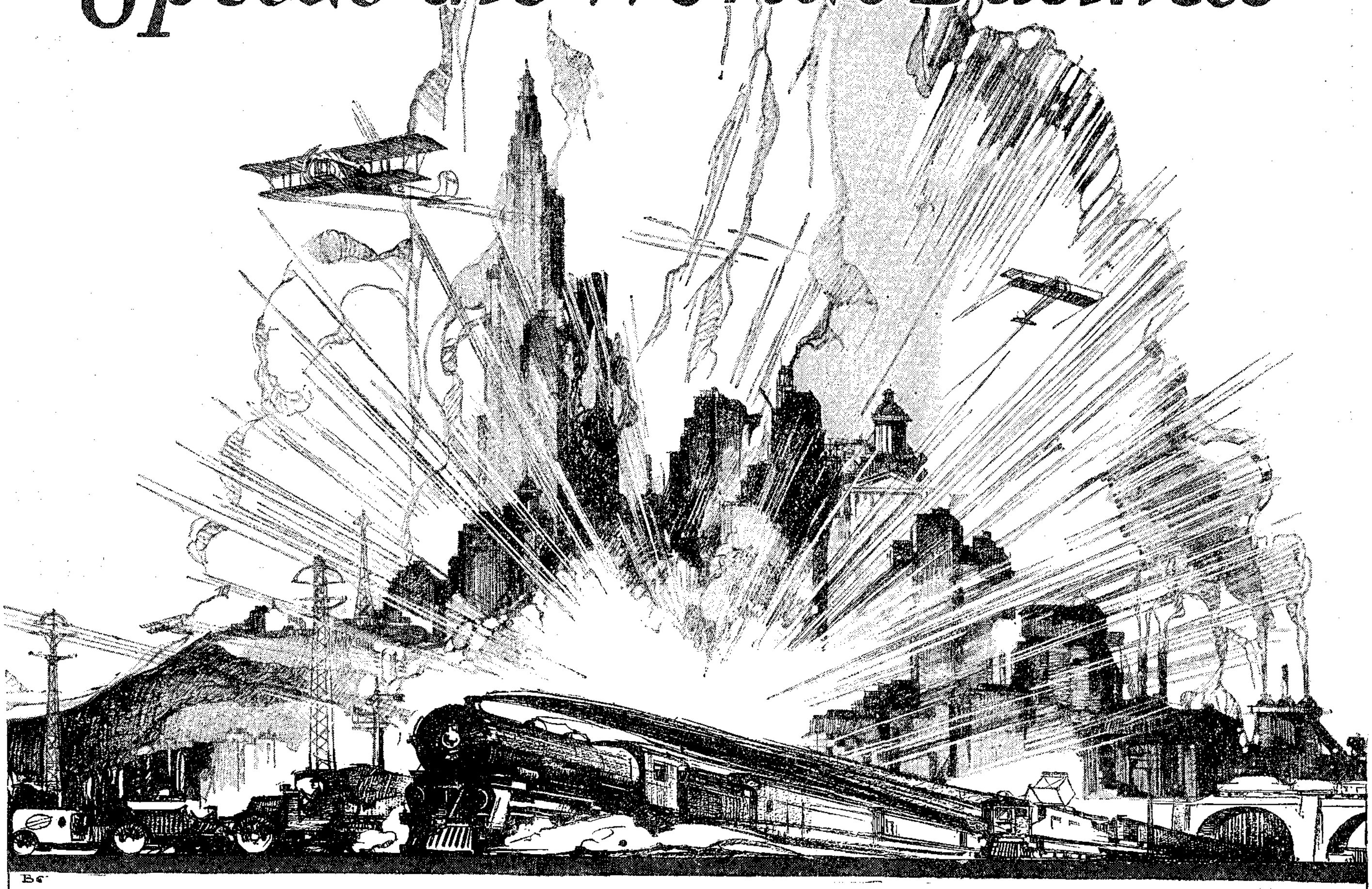

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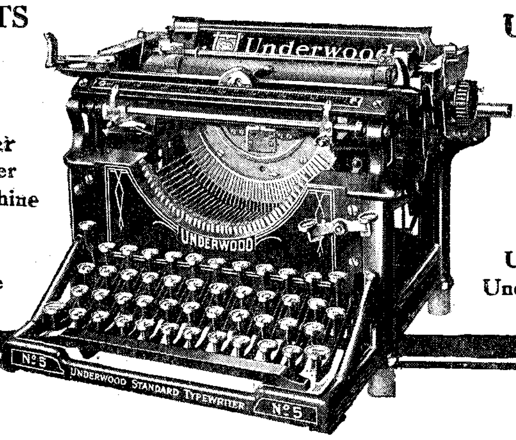

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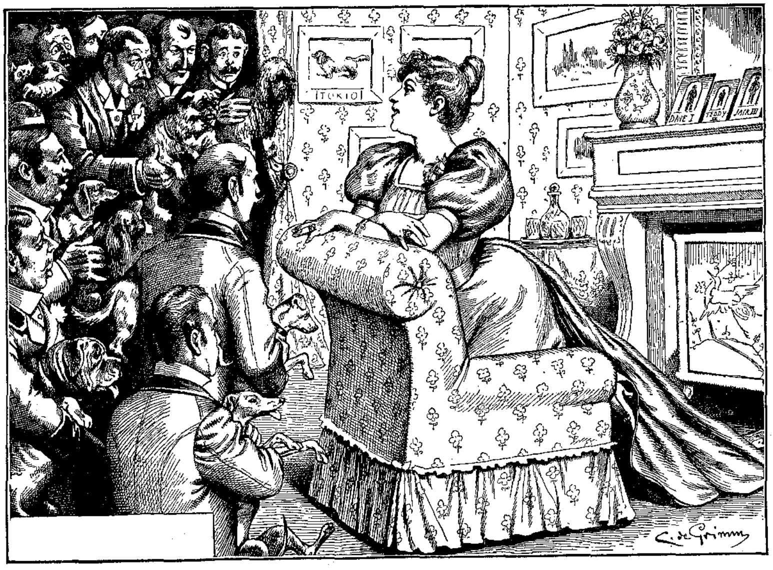
FROM CHORUS GIRL TO SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

These photographs, from the "morgue" of the New York *Evening World,* show "the most famous woman in America" at periods in her career roughly coincident with her four marriages. The first photograph, that on the extreme left, was taken at about the time when she made her first stage hit, forty-three years ago. The last was taken in 1917.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S PATH TO FAME

FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO, almost to a day, an eighteen-year-old girl from Iowa, named Nellie Leonard, appeared in the chorus of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera in Brooklyn. A few days later she broke her engagement with a wealthy young man-about-town to marry the musical director, Harry Braham. In the fall of that year Tony Pastor heard her sing, engaged her for his vaudeville show on Broadway, changed her name to Lillian Russell, and within a week New York was flocking to Pastor's to hear the beautiful girl with the golden voice and golden hair. That was the beginning of the career of Lillian Russell, who reigned for nearly two-score years as queen of the American musical comedy stage and died, early in June, wearing the title of "the best-known woman in America," conferred on her by numerous newspaper editors and dramatic critics. The President of the United States sent a telegram of regret, several cabinet members did likewise, and senators, governors, financiers, statesmen, editors and dramatic authors praised her in the newspapers as a woman of "wonderful personality," a "symbol of the imperishable in feminine charm," and a "truly good woman."



WHEN LILLIAN LOST HER DOG.

—from an original drawing in the possession of the Art Manager of THE DIGEST, *made thirty years ago, by Baron C. de Grimm.*

"Lillian Russell had a good time with life," says an editorial writer for the New York *World.* "This and her beauty are the facts that dominate the thought when one sits down to write of her in terms of farewell." It is equally true that she contributed in a generous measure to the happiness of others—and this applies not solely to the case of those who saw and heard her from the house side of the footlights. Her romantic story, which included four marriages, began early, says a writer in the New York *Herald:*

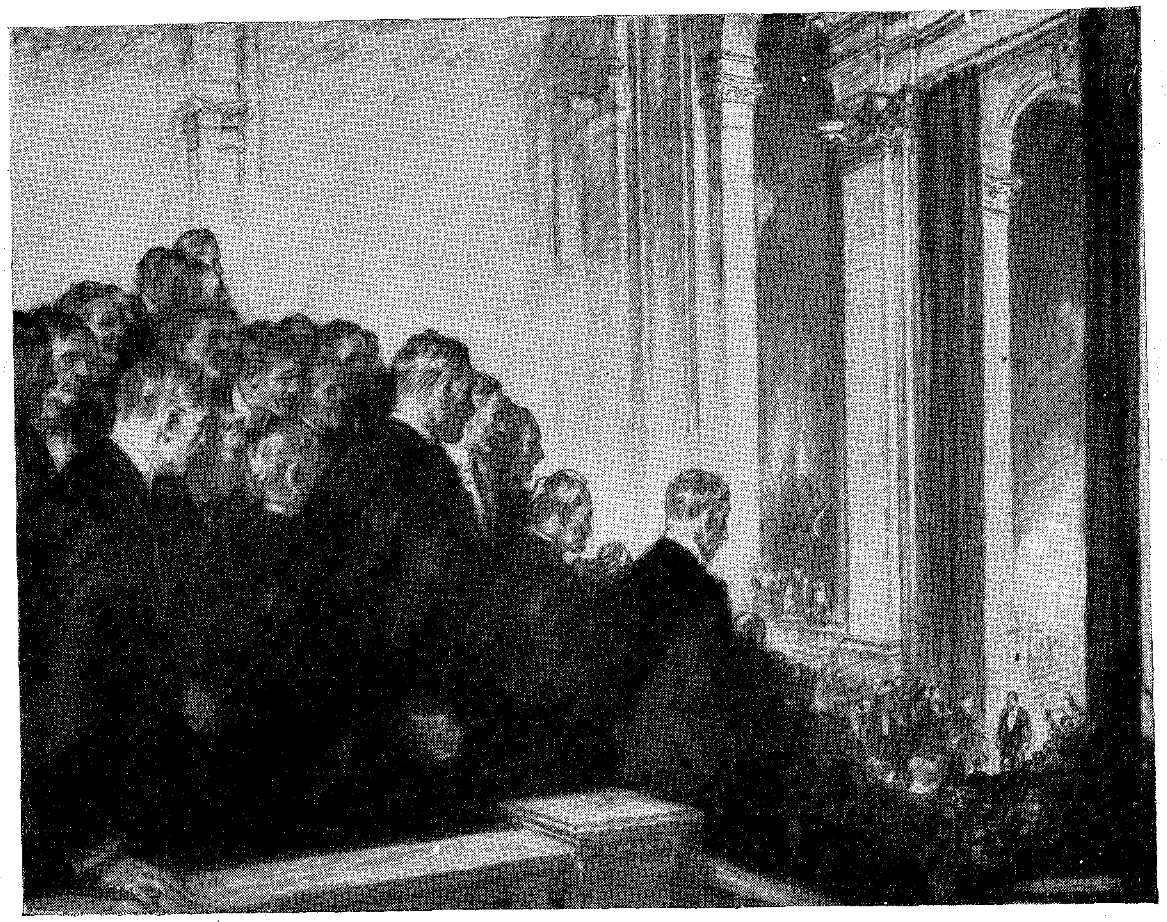
A clear, fresh young voice and a vivacious personality gave early promise of a stage career, and her mother brought the girl East in the seventies to study music. Grand opera was her original goal, and she was progressing under Leopold Damrosch when Tony Pastor heard her sing and offered her $50 a week to appear in his variety show. She accepted and Mr. Damrosch refused to speak to her or continue with her lessons when he learned she was singing at Pastor's.

But the youthful Nellie Leonard already knew enough of music to carry a lively music-hall tune, and besides she had certain physical attributes that Damrosch and all his fine technique could not improve upon. She looked so well that Tony Pastor had raised her salary to $100 a week within a fortnight and to $150 two or three months later.

The eighties saw Tony Pastor in his heydey as a producer of musical extravaganza, and the first-nighters of that day soon began to acclaim the sparkling genius of the blonde young woman whom the bills proclaimed as Lillian Russell. A glance at the list of productions she appeared in will give an idea of the range and character of her early successes:

She sang *Mabel* in the "Pirates of Penzance" burlesque, called "The Pie Rats of Penn Yann," and *Phoebe* in "Billee Taylor"; subsequently at the Bijou she was *Djemma* in "The Great Mogul" and *Bathilda* in "Olivette." In 1882 she played *Patience* and *Aline* in "The Sorcerer."

Her London début was made at the Gaiety in July, 1883, as *Virginia* in "Virginia and Paul," and at the Novelty Theater (now the Great Queen Street Theater) a year later she was *Polly Pluckrose* in "Polly," and toward the end of the same season



The most popular man in America

Suppose you were the most popular man in America. Suppose you were endlessly besieged with invitations to do this and do that. Suppose, when you made a public appearance, hundreds of people clamored to shake your hand, to attract your notice and your favor.

How many of the people that you met under these conditions would impress their personalities upon you? How many would say something you would remember? How many faces would you recognize if you saw them again?

You would remember the man who was in some way different from the run of men—perhaps through some attribute of appearance, perhaps some quality of thought or manner. But the great majority would be—just "people." You might meet them repeatedly without knowing you had ever seen them before.

The consumer of merchandise is in the position of the most popular man in America. Every time he opens the pages of his newspaper or magazine, scores of manufacturers and merchants step out to take him by the hand, to attract his notice and his favor. They talk to him about his needs; they invite him into their factories and stores; they urge him to compare their product with any other; they ask him to say this or that name when he is buying this or that article.

The successful advertiser is the one who does not forget that he is dealing with the most popular man in America. He does not forget that there are others in line who are trying as hard as he is to "get acquainted." He realizes that to be commonplace is to be unnoticed—to be lost in the crowd. And so he goes for advertising counsel to an organization which has proved that it knows how to win the interest and the confidence of the most courted and the most sought after man in America.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The Human Terms of Tire Competition

MANY an American citizen has turned down a "job that looks like more money" in favor of a chance to do *better work.*

He gets called an idealist, perhaps. But when folks want to buy good merchandise and satisfactory service he's the kind of man they look for.

For practical example note the tire business.

* * *

Think back to the time when *cord* tires started to be talked about.

Cord construction had for its ideal a *bigger service value* for the car owner.

Whenever the cord principle was *faithfully carried out* it lived up to its *original vision.*

Now the makers of U. S. Royal Cords ask permission to put this on record:

Without high integrity of manufacture the cord tire might just as well not have been discovered at all.

Respect for the fine and rigid rules of cord tire building has made U. S. Royal Cords the measure of all other automobile tires.

A leadership obtained in less than seven years and in competition with hundreds of different cord tire brands.

How much could be saved for American car owners if all tire makers would compete day in and day out just on *quality alone?*

Prices on United States Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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UNITED STATES TIRE - ROYAL CORD

U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

she impersonated *Pocahontas* in an extravaganza.

Rôle followed rôle in rapid succession. In 1900, she joined forces with Weber and Fields in their ambitious frolics, and in 1894 she sang "Lady Teazle" in an operatic version of "The School for Scandal." At this juncture, after a quarter of a century in musical pieces—

Miss Russell decided to attempt straight comedy. Under the management of Joseph Brooks she made her début as a comedienne at Powers's Theater, Grand Rapids, in "Barbara's Millions," September 13, 1906. The play reached Broadway October 8 at the Savoy Theater. It was a failure, closing in two weeks.

But Miss Russell and her associates were not downhearted. They quit Broadway, looked around for another vehicle, and tried it out in the "tall grass." The new play was a lively comedy, with a bit of melodrama, built in a racetrack atmosphere with a thrilling scene in the judge's stand during an exciting race as a climax. The name of it was "Wildfire."

"Wildfire" was a good name for it, too, for it went "big" in the tall grass regions. Twice during the first season Miss Russell had a chance to bring it to New York, but she turned both chances down. She wasn't quite sure of herself. Then at the beginning of the following season, one opening night at Asbury Park convinced Miss Russell that she was ready for Broadway again and this time she was right.

"Wildfire" came to the Liberty Theater, and stayed there for many weeks to the enthusiastic acclaim of the hardened old critics who had confidently expected to announce another flivver.

Miss Russell was married four times. Her first husband was Harry Braham, a musical director. They were married in 1880, while she was still in the chorus at Pastor's. It was not a successful union, and they did not live long together. In 1884 along came Edward Soloman, composer of "Billee Taylor" and other popular musical pieces, and Miss Russell eloped to London with him. She divorced Braham and later found that Soloman had a wife living in London, and he, too, was divorced. Subsequently she was married in 1894 to John Chatterton, who sang under the name of Signor Perugini. Chatterton was playing the male lead at the time in "The Princess Nicotine," and at each performance the two were united in stage wedlock.

It was said at the time that the romance —which culminated in a wedding in Hoboken—was fostered by astute press agents. At any rate, they lived together only a short time, after which Miss Russell permitted Perugini to sue for divorce on the ground of "permanent abandonment."

On June 12, 1912, Miss Russell was married in Pittsburgh to Alexander P. Moore, owner and publisher of the *Pittsburgh Leader*, after a romance of several years' duration. At that time she was on tour with Weber & Fields in a revival extravaganza, and when the tour reached its end a few weeks later the prima donna's long stage career, save for a few vaudeville engagements, was at an end.

But throughout the Progressive Party's campaign she was active on the stump for Theodore Roosevelt, and when the war came she made many public appearances on behalf of recruiting and liberty loan campaigns.

Within the last few years Mrs. Moore had engaged in social welfare work among laborers' families in Pittsburgh, and her lively interest in the subject led President Harding to appoint her as a special investigator to study emigration conditions abroad. She sailed for Europe in January of this year, and toured Germany, France and Italy, returning in March after two months of research and study.

Her report to Secretary Davis suggested that American consuls abroad be given authority to conduct examinations and bar out all undesirable aliens, instead of permitting riff-raff of Europe to reach the shores of the United States. She also urged a five-year immigration holiday to permit the United States to recover its balance and thoroughly absorb the foreign element already within our gates.

Since returning from her trip, Mrs. Moore had made a number of addresses before Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs and various civic bodies on the subject of immigration.

The secret of Lillian Russell's perennial youth, in spite of her strenuous stage career, was a source of continual conjecture and speculation throughout the later years of her life. An old-time observer of Broadway life said recently:

"Lillian Russell took better care of herself than any stage star I ever knew. She was never seen in Rector's or Shanley's after the show. She never indulged in any midnight parties. Night life meant nothing to her. When her performance was over, she went straight home and to bed. Perhaps she would have a bite of supper and a glass of champagne with a few friends in her apartment, but that was the extent of her "dissipation."

Miss Russell herself attributed her clear skin and her perpetual youth to regular hours, careful attention to her health, plenty of baths in tepid water, exercise (walking and tennis), and "lots of cold cream."

Arthur Brisbane, the Hearst editor, is among the many celebrities who bring wreaths to her funeral. He writes, in this characteristic vein, in his widely circulated daily column:

Lillian Russell is dead, and upon her tomb might be written: "Here lies one that made the world happier by her talent, beauty and kindness."

Stirpiculturists will be interested, with the rest of America, in Miss Russell's career.

When this writer, aged nineteen, reporter for Charles A. Dana's New York *Sun*, was sent to interview Lillian Russell at the Casino Theatre, Miss Russell sat in her dressing-room, nicely chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard. Mrs. Leonard said, "Young man, let Lillian be a lesson to you, if you ever get married. Before she was born I determined that she should be very beautiful and have a fine voice and I kept my mind on that all the time until she was born. Now, look at her, and listen to her."

It was advice easy to take.

Mothers of little girls still to be born will be interested in the determination and success of Lillian Russell's mother. Lillian Russell is one of five distinctly American stage personalities of the past half-century —the other four being Mary Anderson, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Ada Rehan and Julia Marlowe.

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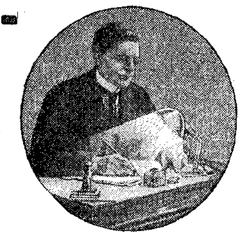
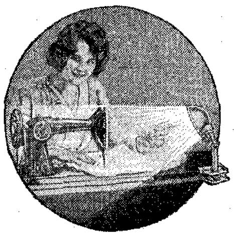


SEW-
Clamp it on sewing machine or table



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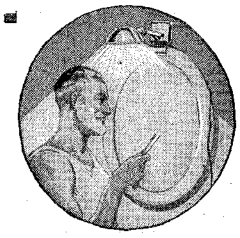

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BOOTLEG WHISKY AS A POISONER

THERE may have been "a serpent in the cup," as we were often informed, in the "good old days" before Prohibition, but if there was, there are half a dozen serpents in every up-to-date glass of bootleg whisky—and each is more poisonous than the old-time variety ever thought of being. "When you drink bootleg the chances are better than nine out of ten that you are drinking rank poison." This is not a statement issued either by Prohibitionists to discourage drinking, or by Anti-Prohibitionists to show what Prohibition has brought us to. It is the conclusion of a large newspaper service, which had its men in various parts of the country buy the "ordinary mine-run of bootleg liquor," and then had the samples analyzed to get "an idea of what a man's chances are of getting poisonous booze." Dudley A. Siddall, of the NEA Service, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, is authority for the statement that "insofar as possible we endeavor to duplicate, in buying, the exact conditions that would surround, say, a traveling man who might patronize bootleggers during a trip around the country." Thirty-eight samples of bootleg were bought in this way in fifteen cities scattered throughout the nation. As for the results, we read:

> Only two of the 38 samples proved to be whisky of pre-prohibition quality. One of these was purchased in Boston; the other in Washington.
>
> Two more were synthetic gin—held passable. One of these samples was from Cleveland, the other from Los Angeles.
>
> But bootleg consumers in Boston, Washington, Cleveland and Los Angeles need not jump to the conclusion that because these samples were passable, all bootleg vended in these cities is safe. For other samples bought in these places proved dangerous.
>
> Of the remaining 34 samples, 15 were doctored and diluted whiskies or whiskies produced from an alcohol base and artificially colored and flavored; 17 were raw moonshine of varying degrees of rankness; one was poor beer, containing wild yeasts; and one was a distilled wine, of poor quality.
>
> Samples were collected from these widely scattered cities: Dallas, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; Denver, Col.; Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cleveland; Chicago; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco; Los Angeles; New York; Providence, R. I.; Boston and Washington.
>
> They were bought from a wide range of bootleg channels and analyzed without selection. They came from drug stores, bell boys, bootblacks, barbers, porters, milkmen, near-beer saloons and similar channels of the trade, with a few seized in official raids.
>
> The samples were assembled in Washington, and analyzed by Government chemists in Government laboratories.
>
> The analyses showed that when you buy bootleg you get nearly always a dangerous concoction of colored and disguised alcohol, or a raw distillate full of aldehydes and volatile poisons that will leave you with an awful head the day after drinking, and a wrecked constitution after repeated doses.
>
> The "aldehydes" found in the moonshines and doctored whiskies are elements intermediate between alcohols and acids. They are derived from the higher alcohols by the oxidation and removal of a certain hydrogen content and the addition of a very small amount of oxygen converts them into active acids.
>
> "The effect of these aldehydes," says William V. Linder, Government chemist, "is to 'knock one out' much more quickly than would high-grade whisky.
>
> "Their consumption over any considerable period undermines the general constitution to a point where it seems much more susceptible to many diseases.
>
> "While not immediately poisonous, causing sudden blindness or death as does methyl or wood alcohol, their effect is definitely and cumulatively harmful."

The dangerous elements in moonshine and doctored whiskies, Linder explains, are due, for most part, to the unscientific distilling and blending. To quote:

> "Moonshine," says Linder, "is produced for most part under the most unscientific and unsanitary conditions. The mash is fermented in barrels or tubs, usually in the open backwoods or in musty cellars. Under such conditions, the development of wild yeasts and unwholesome fermentations are common. Many moonshines show evidences of active putrefaction.
>
> "In distilling, too, all the volatile elements come over. In commercial distilling, for the production of high-grade whiskies, it was the custom to discard what was known as the 'heads,' or first run, containing the high alcohols and the more volatile oils, and the 'tails' or the last run. Only the middle run was retained.
>
> "The moonshiner, however, runs it all in—heads, tails and middles. The elements that the commercial distiller carefully eliminated, therefore, remain in moonshine.
>
> "Moonshine, moreover, normally receives no aging. Hence it retains all the injurious qualities inhering to a raw distillate containing high alcohols, aldehydes and fusel oil, and also whatever additional poisons or injurious chemical elements may have accumulated through improper and unsanitary fermentation and unscientific distilling.
>
> "All these elements, even including in one case signs of putrefaction, were present in the samples in this test."
>
> Aldehydes, high alcohols and volatile oils in moonshine have a directly injurious effect on the circulatory, kidney and nervous systems, according to Reid Hunt, former chief of the Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.
>
> Also they result in "an increased liability to contract diseases or to contract them in especially severe form."
>
> Among the ailments which these elements are generally recognized in the medical profession as aiding and abetting are:
>
> Hardening of the arteries.
>
> Cirrhosis of the liver.
>
> A wide range of digestive disturbances.

The thirty-eight samples of bootleg collected and analyzed for the purposes of this test cost anywhere from seventy-five cents to $6 a half-pint. Cleveland furnished the cheapest "poison," and Chicago, where the stuff averaged over $20 a quart, set a record in expensive and dangerous drinking.

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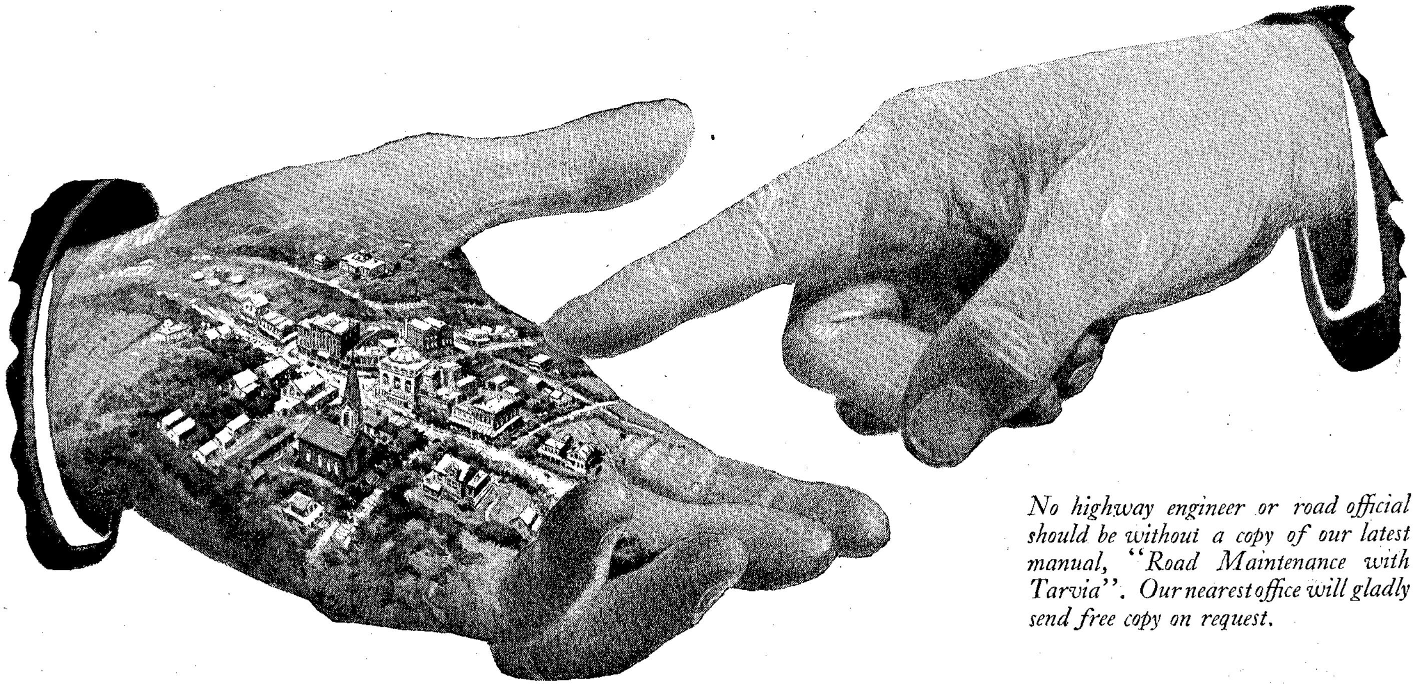

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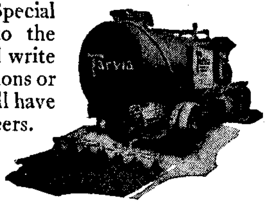

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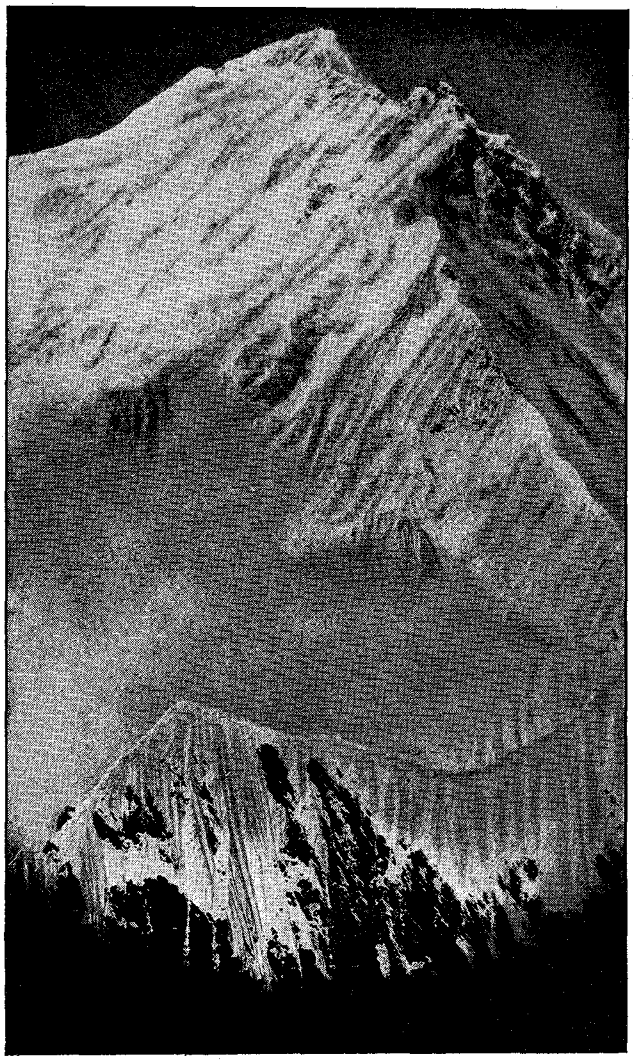
CONQUERING MOUNT EVEREST

"THREE MEMBERS OF THE EVEREST EXPEDITION, Mallory, Summerville and Norton, on May 21st reached an altitude of 26,800 feet, the highest ever reached by man, and just 2,200 feet below the summit."

This message, which reached civilization in a roundabout way on June 8th, was followed by a Calcutta dispatch, dated June 12th, which announced that "two members are now attempting to reach the summit," so the final conquest of the world's highest mountain may be reported even before this page is published. The previous world's record mountain climb of 24,533 feet was made by the Duke of the Abruzzi, in this same Himalayan region in 1910. The recent dash of the three members of the British Expedition, which established the new record in mountain-climbing, covered only three days. The members left the camp at 25,000 feet on May 20th, climbed nearly 2,000 feet, and on the third day were back at what is known as Camp Three, at Changtse, 21,000 feet above sea level and three miles northward of the summit of the peak. Referring to this achievement, the London *Times* says:

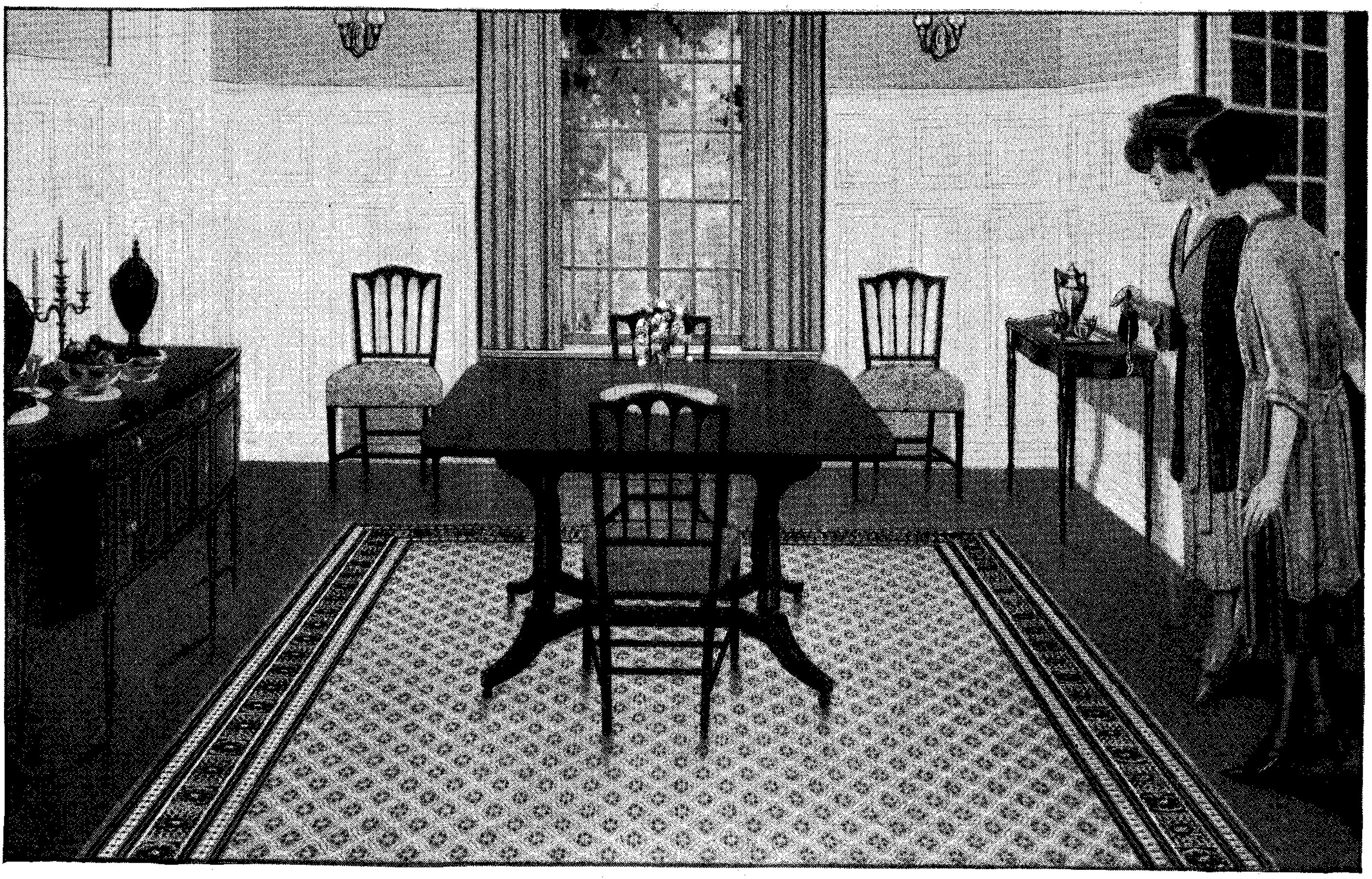
> In these tremendous altitudes, more especially as they did not use oxygen, this must be looked upon as pretty good going. If a further camp can be established at or about the extreme height already reached it seems well within the bounds of hope, given absence of violent winds and blizzards, that the final object will be reached. Judging by General Bruce's dispatches the whole organization appears to have worked perfectly.



THE SUMMIT OF THE WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.
This striking view of Mount Everest, taken with a telephoto lens, shows the roof-like ridge up which, it is hoped, a British exploring expedition may penetrate to "the top of the world." The photograph is reproduced by permission from "Mount Everest—The Reconnaissance, 1921," published by Longmans, Green & Co.

The present record, which is not only a world record achievement in mountain-climbing but carries with it a suggestion of final success in conquering the mountain-top, is the result of much preliminary work. A "Reconnaissance Expedition," but one which ranks, nevertheless, with the major exploration expeditions of history, spent most of last summer endeavoring to locate a possible route to the summit. At a cost in toil, preparations and money suggesting comparison with most polar expeditions, a practicable route was discovered. At least, cable dispatches last September announced that a reconnaissance party of the expedition had penetrated the great mountain field on the northwestern side, and had found a slope which might be surmounted. This discovery was made after the mountain had been approached from almost every possible angle, always with the discovery that sheer cliffs, thousands of feet high, bombarded by avalanches, prevented any approach to the summit. On the northwest side, however, a long ridge stretched upward to the peak, still more than a mile higher than the highest point, some 23,000 feet above sea level, reached by the exploring party. It is along the precipitate sides of this ridge that the expedition will have to clamber on its final attempt to reach the summit. As against the optimistic predictions in last fall's cablegrams, however, the two members of the expedition who led the final reconnaissance have put forth a statement of their views which throws grave doubt on the conquest of the mountain this year, or any other. Their statement appears in a just-published account of the expedition, "Mount Everest—The Reconnaissance, 1921" (Longmans). After dealing in detail with their discovery of the northwest ridge to the summit, the historian of this part of the expedition, George H. Leigh-Mallory, continues:

> To determine whether it is humanly possible to climb to the summit of Mount Everest, or what may be the chances of success in such an undertaking, other factors besides the mere mountaineering difficulties have to be considered. It is at least probable that the obstacles presented by this mountain could be overcome by any competent party if they met them in the Alps. But it is a very different matter to be confronted with such obstacles at elevations between 23,000 and 29,000 feet. We do not know that it is physiologically possible at such high altitudes for the human body to make the efforts required to lift itself up even on the simplest ground. The condition of the party of 1921 in September during the days of the assault can not be taken as evidence that the feat is impossible. The long periods spent in high camps and the tax of many exhausting expeditions had undoubtedly reduced the physical efficiency of Sahibs and coolies alike. The party of 1922, on the other hand, will presumably choose for their attempt a time when the climbers are at the top of their form and their powers will depend on the extent of their adaptability to the condition of high altitude.
>
> Nothing, perhaps, was so astonishing in the party of reconnaissance as the rapidity with which they became acclimated and capable of great exertions between 18,000 and 21,000 feet. Where is the limit of this process? Will the multiplication of red corpuscles continue so that men may become acclimated much higher? There is evidence enough to show that they may exist comfortably enough, eating and digesting hearty meals and retaining a feeling of vitality and energy up to 23,000 feet. It may be that after two or three days quietly spent at this height the body would sufficiently adjust itself to endure the still greater difference from normal atmospheric pressure 6,000 feet higher. At all events, a practical test can alone provide the proof in such a case. Experiments carried out in a laboratory by putting a man into a sealed chamber and reducing the pressure say to half an atmosphere, valuable as they may be when related to the experiences of airmen, can establish nothing for mountaineers; for they leave out of account the all-important physiological factor of acclimatization. But in any case it is to be expected that efforts above 23,000 feet will be more exhausting than those at lower elevations; and it may well be that the nature of the ground will turn the scale against the climber. For him it is all important that he should be able to breathe regularly, the demand upon his lungs along the final arete can not fail to be a terrible strain, and anything like a tussle up some steep obstacle which would interfere with the regularity of his breathing



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Valspar Varnish. This famous waterproof varnish gives a most beautiful and lasting finish. It is spot-proof and can be freely washed with soap and water.

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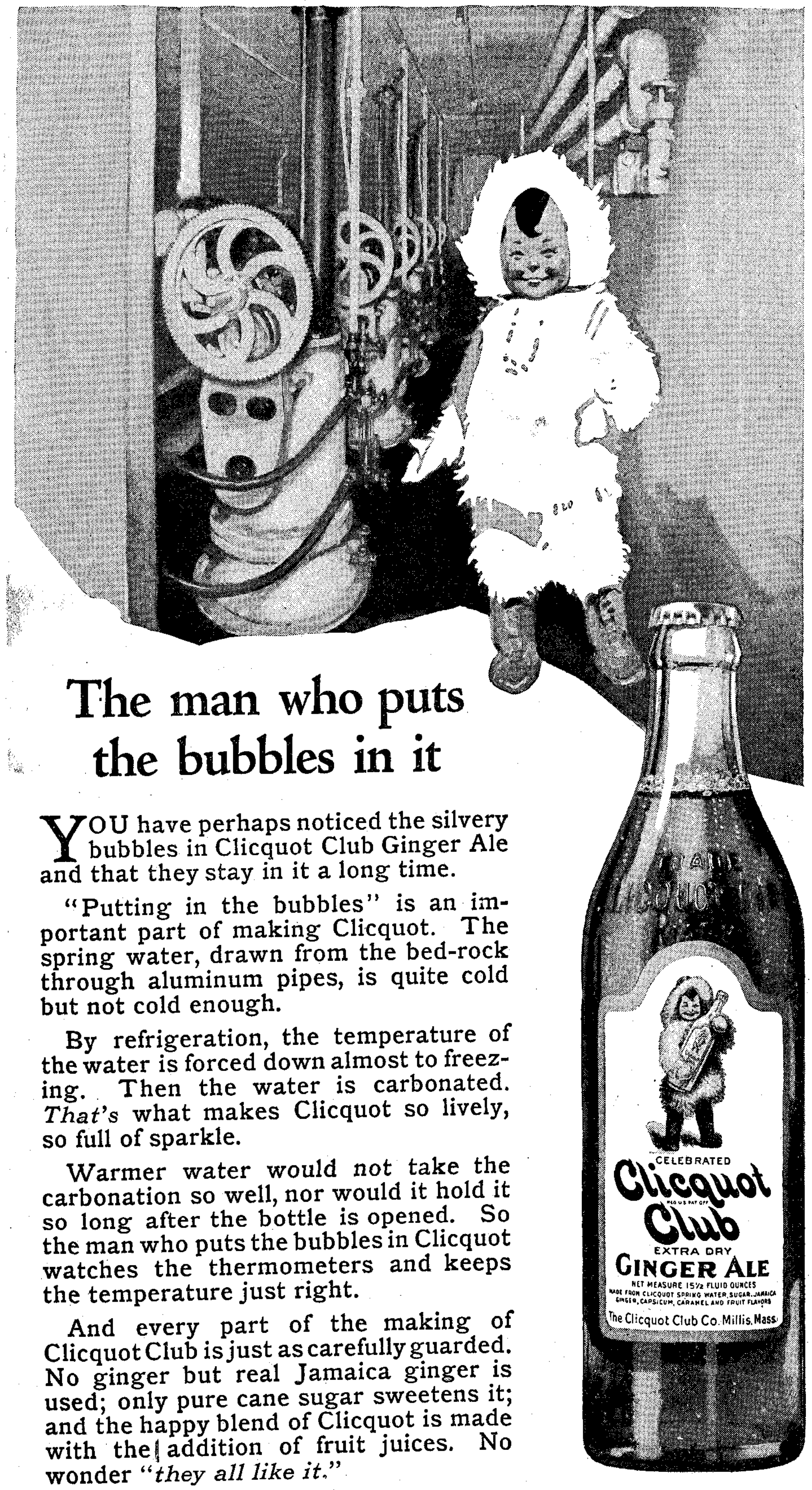
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GINGER ALE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

might prove to be an ordeal beyond his strength.

As a way out of these difficulties of breathing, the use of oxygen has often been recommended, and experiments were made by Dr. Kellas, which will be continued in 1922.

Even so, there will remain the difficulty of establishing one or perhaps two camps above Chang La (23,000 feet). It is by no means certain that any place exists above this point on which tents could be pitched. Perhaps the party will manage without tents, but no great economy of weight will be effected that way; those who sleep out at an elevation of 25,000 or 26,000 feet will have to be bountifully provided with warm things. Probably about fifteen, or at least twelve loads will have to be carried up from Chang La. It is not expected that oxygen will be available for this purpose, and the task, whatever organization is provided, will be severe, possibly beyond the limits of human strength.

Further, another sort of difficulty will jeopardize the chances of success. It might be possible for two men to struggle somehow to the summit, disregarding every other consideration. It is a different matter to climb the mountain as mountaineers would have climbed it. Principles, time-honored in the Alpine Club, must of course be respected in the ascent of Mount Everest. The party must keep a margin of safety. It is not to be a mad enterprise rashly pushed on regardless of danger. The ill-considered acceptance of any and every risk has no part in the essence of persevering courage. A mountaineering enterprise may keep sanity and sound judgment and remain an adventure. And of all principles by which we hold, the first is that of mutual help. What is to be done for a man who is sick or abnormally exhausted at these high altitudes? His companions must see to it that he is taken down at the first opportunity and with an adequate escort; and the obligation is the same whether he be Sahib or coolie; if we ask a man to carry our loads up the mountain, we must care for his welfare at need. It may be taken for granted that such need will arise and will interfere very seriously with any organization however ingeniously and carefully it may be arranged.

In all it may be said that one factor beyond all others is required for success. Too many chances are against the climbers; too many contingencies may turn against them. Anything like a breakdown of the transport will be fatal; soft snow on the mountains will be an impregnable defense; a big wind will send back the strongest; even so small a matter as a boot fitting a shade too tight may endanger one man's foot and involve the whole party in retreat. The climbers must have above all things, if they are to win through, good fortune, and the greatest good fortune of all for mountaineers, some constant spirit of kindness in Mount Everest itself, the forgetfulness for long enough of its more cruel moods; for we must remember that the highest of mountains is capable of severity, a severity so awful and so fatal that the wiser sort of men do well to think and tremble even on the threshold of their high endeavor.

Mountain climbing authorities both in England and America have greeted with enthusiasm the recent record-breaking accomplishment of the climbers. A special dispatch, copyrighted and supplied by the Mount Everest Committee, tells of the expedition's climb, by May 20th, to within a short distance of the camp at the 23,400-feet level. This year's expedition according to the same report, includes thirteen Britishers, more than sixty hillman, 320 animals, and a number of porters. An oxygen base, reports General C. B. Bruce, the leader, will be established, but it is noteworthy that the record height of 26,800 feet was established without oxygen. A special cable dispatch from London to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, dated June 9th, said:

> The bulletin from Mount Everest arriving yesterday relieved the anxiety which was beginning to be felt for the Everest expedition and raised hopes of success among members of the Royal Geographical Society who have been doubtful whether human beings would be able to live at such an altitude as the summit of Everest.
>
> They were astounded to learn from General Bruce's brief dispatch that three of the party had been able to climb within 2,200 feet of the summit of Everest and more than 3,000 feet higher than did any member of the previous expedition and without the aid of oxygen.
>
> Other dispatches show General Bruce has been able to take the oxygen equipment to the bases which he has been establishing along the route of actual ascent, and that, coupled with the success of three of the party in outdistancing the other expedition, has changed the aspect of the second attempt entirely.

The New York *Times* comments on the expedition's recent success, and wishes it good luck for the future, in this editorial, headed "Near Everest's Top":

> No one will be more surprized than Professor Dreyer of Oxford by the endurance of Mallory and his companions. Early in the year the professor conducted experiments with oxygen in a pressure chamber to determine how high climbers could safely go without a portable tank of oxygen. He concluded that it would be advisable to begin using the gas at about 23,000 feet. Yet General Bruce's mountaineers got up to 26,800 feet without it!
>
> The question to be determined was whether the last 2,202 feet could be gained with or without oxygen. It was believed that at least one camp higher than 25,000 feet would have to be made. Could the coolies be depended on to carry up the camp supplies? At the greatest altitude, not far above 20,000 feet, which they strained up to with the reconnoissance party last summer, they were near the exhaustion point. The climbers would have to carry their own oxygen bottles, with mask and tube attachment, the weight of which is thirty-two pounds. The higher they worked their way up, the harder it would be to endure the extra load. An ingenious plan had been devised on paper to establish oxygen "dumps" by stages, so that one man at least, with four bottles on his back, could climb the last 1,000 or 500 feet and have enough of the gas left to get back to the last camp. It was feared, however, that at the highest altitudes no one would be able to support the oxygen pack. If Everest is finally conquered, it may turn out that oxygen played no part on the last "lap."

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IN FAVOR OF THE YOUNG FOLKS

(*Continued from page 38*)

definite than they were in the Seventeenth Century at a time when Anglo-Saxon society had not yet been accused of degeneracy." Lillian Billings, dean of women at Bush Conservatory (Chicago), remarks, "Our present-day flapper wears knee dresses and roll-down hose, but is that so much more suggestive than the bustle or the sheath gown with the skirt slit to the knee?" And Jennie S. Ladd, dean of women at the University of Minnesota, asks, in agreement: "Would the loudest objectors care to have the tilters, the bustles, the huge sleeves, and the dragging skirts return?" Ben-Fleming Sessel, editor of *Silver and Gold* at the University of Colorado, defends the modern dance in this paragraph:

"MANNERS ARE CHEAP."

At the same time, believes Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, the past year has brought an improvement in morals.

> "I see something in favor of the close dancing of the time which is condemned. It at least keeps young people dancing. Now we do not have to provide arbors at dances for those who find some other attraction than keeping step with the music. If it is sensually perverting, and I doubt it, it at least keeps our sensualities out in plain view. If jazz makes one riotous, then the old waltz makes one sentimental, and the last is as bad as the first."

President Swartz of the Woman's College of Alabama says that, "when he remembers some of the practises of the past, such as bundling, etc., he can not 'become alarmed or seriously imprest with the hue and cry which is raised against the young people of the present day.'" President Bell of St. Stephen's College (Annandale-on-Hudson), believes that, altho our young people have lost much of the old respect for conventionality, "they demand to know the reason for decency and insist that the reason must go deeper than conformity with the conventional notions of those at present controlling society." "The simple fact is," declares Henry F. Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, "that young people to-day are really a good deal more moral than their grandmothers were; the difference lies in the fact that youth to-day act with intelligent choice as to their conduct while the past generations usually acted under control, by authority, or according to some fixt tradition." D. W. Worthing, dean of the College of Architecture at the University of Arizona, advises that we "Let the young things take their risks, just as we had to take ours. Perhaps at our age they will be as safe and harmless as we are." "In our opinion," says A. B. Clarke, editor of *The Messenger* (University of Richmond), "there has been no revolution in morals except in the sense of a change toward greater frankness and open-mindedness. On the other hand, manners have undergone a tremendous revolution. *Give the younger generation time.* It has defied the conventions of its elders and has undertaken to work out its own ideals." In these scientific days we believe in experiment, asserts Harold P. Knauss, editor of the *Muhlenberg Weekly* (Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.). "Perhaps," he concludes, "the present generation is making some experiments; here's hoping that we interpret the results rightly."

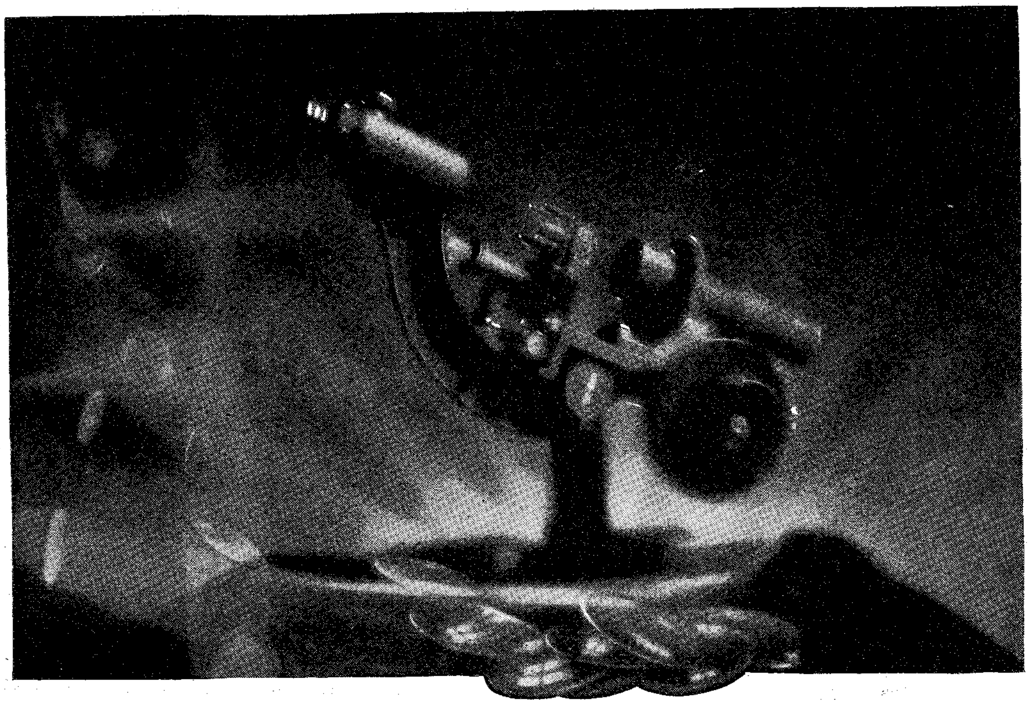
"The whole movement," agrees William S. Ament, alumni secretary at Oberlin, "is characterized by a shift from dogma to experimentation, deductive reasoning to inductive, authority to experience." Arguing along similar lines, Virginia H. Corbett, dean of women at the Colorado Agricultural College, writes:

> "I notice two characteristics that arouse alarm on the part of some of their conservative elders. The first is a frank questioning of standards and conventions which must give reasons for their old-time power or be placed in the discard. If this attitude was noble in Martin Luther and the great leaders in scientific inquiry, it is not entirely ignoble on the part of our youngsters of to-day, tho it may be surprizing. They are already finding that the genuine has been tested by time and will remain. The second is the craving for amusement and entertainment, which is a normal result of the age in which they live. The age which has provided the movie and the automobile must expect that they will be used. But these amusements have helped to teach many things that have been undreamed of by the young of other times. They face the problems of their age with better understanding of its dangers and possibilities. They will be able to meet its requirements."

"SOUND AND WHOLESOME."

The young people of this generation, in the opinion of President Wilbur of Leland Stanford University, are "fundamentally" as right as they ever were.

That all this "experimenting," to accept a liberal view, is fraught with more or less danger, a majority of our correspondents seem to recognize, and it appears that in various localities the young people themselves do. While there is little acceptance of convention as such, we hear that experimentation grows more cautious, with promise of a return to beaten paths. "The reaction has already begun," according to President Smith of Washington and Lee University. "The 'jazz' period is receding, and when a saner equilibrium has been attained, we will find that the average woman, while no longer a clinging vine, helplessly adhering to some manly oak, will have gained in breadth, strength, and poise, more than she has lost in gentleness and docility." "We believe that this year we can distinctly say that the peak of this has been passed and that now there is a slow but gradual and distinct reaction against the excesses of recent years," declares C. F. Ross, dean of men at Allegheny College. "An illustration of this may be seen by the fact that in the first half year the number of dancing parties decreased approximately 14 per cent. over the preceding year, and also by the fact that there have been fewer matters which might be termed disciplinary, than in many years past." J. D. Moore, editor of the *Baptist and Reflector*, gives it as his opinion "that there has been a decided improvement within the past year in the moral ideals of the young people. "Organizations have arisen among them," he observes, "which are intended so combat many evil tendencies." Touching especially on alcoholic tendencies, Arthur E. Wilson, of the *Maine-Spring* (University of Maine), tells us that "Maine has shared the average college reputation for drinking in the past, but it has been noticeable that there is great improvement this year. This can not be entirely credited to Prohibition, as our geographical situation



By degrees comes light; and man's control over the conditions of his life grows greater and greater.

Out of Ages of Experiment

MYSTERY, darkness and helplessness held man through dreary ages. Then it dawned on a human mind that experiment was the key to human betterment. With the vision of a prophet Roger Bacon declared that experiment would lead to powerful machines that would traverse oceans, earth and even the air.

For this unholy idea Bacon was imprisoned through long years. In his cell he experimented with glass and discovered a basic principle of eyeglasses. That was 650 years ago.

Three hundred years later a group of open-minded men in London formed the first society to encourage experiments. To the Royal Society of London we owe the multitude of scientists whose great genius has helped us to gain "complete power over the conditions of our lives." One group includes those who have devoted themselves to releasing man from the many defects of his eyes.

The improvement of your vision, as Roger Bacon first discovered, is produced principally by the surfaces of lenses—their curvatures—not by any magic in the glass alone.

When your eyes call for help your Optical Specialist works with all the means of precision he possesses. But up to the present time he has been unable to tell accurately if the curves on many kinds of lenses have been ground as prescribed for you.

Now, out of years of experimenting, comes the invention which meets this great need—The Wellsworth Lensometer. It measures these precious curvatures with the utmost precision.

This remarkable instrument is a product of long scientific experiment. It again verifies the wisdom of George W. Wells when he established laboratories at his great optical works at Southbridge, Mass., and brought scientists there to study. During his last years he charged his sons and fellow workers to spare no effort—to leave no experiment untried—to make Wellsworth Laboratories the center of optical research for the betterment of human vision.

Through the services of Optical Specialists you can make sure that the most precious of your senses is profiting by the best knowledge of today.

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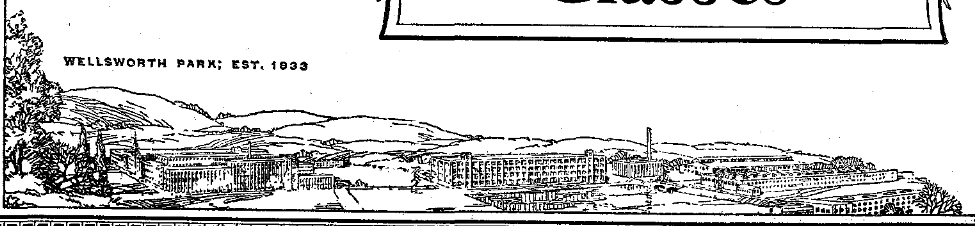

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It's Automatic
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Install This Private Pumping Station In Your Home

Carrying heavy pails of water day after day is as injurious to a woman's health as breathing impure air or eating bad food. Doing things every day the hard, inconvenient way has taken the joy from thousands of lives.

Health in the home demands sanitary conditions and modern comforts. And one important feature is *running water, under pressure.* When you have running water you have a modern sink. Water, hot or cold, or hard or soft, is always available.

No More Pumping

You simply turn the faucet. You have a modern bathroom in the house. You have running water in the basement, in the garage or barn. You have water *under pressure* for sprinkling lawn, flowers, garden truck, and for fire protection. These things are *necessary* to healthful and happy surroundings.

Whether your house is a summer place on the lake, a suburban home or on a farm, you can have these health promoting conveniences by installing this home pumping station on your premises.

It's Automatic

FAIRBANKS-MORSE HOME WATER PLANT

Operates from any electric light socket or home lighting plant circuit. Pumps water from cistern, shallow well, spring or lake, *under pressure.* Noiseless and *automatic.* No switch to turn. No adjustments to make. Has galvanized steel tank. This is the only water plant with the famous Fairbanks-Morse Pump.

Capacity 200 Gallons per Hour

Now selling at a low price. Costs only a few cents a week to operate. Don't accept a substitute. If you do not know our local dealer write us for complete information and literature.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

makes the 'stuff' obtainable." W. S. Gober, principal of the Elgin (Ill.) High School, reports "less dancing, less jazz music and heedless running about now than a year or two ago." We are told by Principal C. P. Quimby that the girls at the Cony High School in Augusta, Maine, voluntarily adopted a number of resolutions making for more modesty in dress.

Then, too, a great many observers assure us that out of the general upheaval there is emerging a really splendid type of young manhood and young womanhood—a finer type, indeed, than any we have evolved hitherto. That is the opinion advanced by President Murlin of Boston University, who says that "Students were never so responsive to ideals, were never so ready to follow the right sort of leadership, were never more earnest in devotion to vital instruction, were never more responsive to all the higher and finer ideals for which the college stands." Similarly, Oliver Reiff Hartzell, superintendent of the San Rafael (Cal.) schools, observes that "On the basis of conventional standards, our young people are sliding down hill, but in their observance of their principles of right and wrong as it affects actual fundamentals, they are stronger than the generation which preceded them." Ross N. Young, principal of the Stillwater (Minn.) High School, adds the prediction that "the youngsters of this generation are going to be much better and much wiser parents than those of to-day." And Frank Wilson Blackmar, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Kansas, argues to this effect:

> "The changing customs of dress, dancing, cigaret-smoking, furnish great opportunities for the sensationalist, but these changes do not represent progress or deterioration, for the lines of progress are more sternly drawn and are not thrown aside by temporary adjustments. It is not possible to defend the actions of many young people in respect to these customs, but why single out 10 per cent. of the young and charge their indiscretions to the whole number? Ninety per cent. of the young people of my acquaintance are sane, wholesome, and sensible, with intellectual and moral integrity not inferior to but probably in advance of those of the past generation."

A. M. Kerr, editor of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty,* finds that youth is to-day as clean and fine as ever—"and more of it generously disposed to a life of unselfish service than in any previous generation." President Penrose of Whitman College (Walla Walla, Wash.) would rather have young folks loyal to self-chosen ideals than to have them "conventionally correct in slavish obedience to the voice of authority." "After this wave of extremes in dress, dancing, jazz music and so forth has passed," says President Roessler of Valparaiso University, "I believe the young people generally will emerge morally stronger and better than before." Dean Heckel of Lafayette College finds his students "manlier, more reasonable, more self-controlled, more serious-minded, more purposeful." They display "a sturdier type of character," agrees Dean Vickert of the theological seminary at Colgate University. President Macmillan of Wells College is, in his own words, "strongly inclined to side with those who frown on the present-day tendency to advertise and criticize any little change in the dress or demeanor of our educated young women. The mingling of the sexes in society on the basis of equality, it should be remembered, is only a few centuries old and confined to a small portion of the civilized world. Every forward step has been criticized, but the criticisms have not been justified by the event." "The younger generation shocks my conservative soul like an eruption of Vesuvius," confesses Dean Page of the School of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati, "but I have moments of calm during which I can see that while the dangers of youth's lofty flight are greater, it also runs a better chance than ever before of reaching the stars." Quite as optimistic is H. G. Russell, superintendent of the Beardstown (Ill.) schools, who writes:

> "Tho the pessimist rant and the critic croak to their heart's content, the present youth of the land are growing into the wisest, most virile, most versatile, most capable and most useful generation since history started."

"Young people are safer together now than ever before," believes S. A. Covington, principal of the Franklinton (La.) High School, "because a good part of the false modesty has been eliminated; and they understand themselves and each other better than ever before." "What change is there?" asks Georgia Meckling, librarian of the Seniors High School at Butler, Pa. "The child of to-day may lack the courtesy, even respect for his elders, which belonged to the child of yesterday; but the offspring of to-day has a self-reliance, an insatiable curiosity which will send the next generation ahead of the civilization of the last. Yesterday said, 'Dig! Dig! Dig!' 'Pep! more Pep!' is the language of to-day. The excitable rush of the younger generation carries us on, not to revolution, but to a bright, alluring future." Selden Peabody Delany, editor of the *American Church Monthly,* takes the same general attitude, and Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, sums up a mass of popular opinion in a recent statement, running:

> "The young girl of to-day is as good as she was thirty years ago. There is no reason to believe that we are in a period of immorality because youth is full of pep and life and jazz. I am not going into hysterics because of this skipping about of young women."

A Tough Battery for Rough Trips

Just one rough, hard trip to the fishing grounds—if your battery isn't in the best of health—may put it out of commission. Or a long, hot tour may do it. Or a few weeks' neglect. Or an unusual amount of stopping and starting.

Mighty few people realize the cruel punishment a battery has to stand even in ordinary, everyday service. *It has to be tough!* Indeed, the only safe kind of a battery to have is the *toughest*, most *powerful* and *durable* battery you can find.

Many hundreds of thousands of owners have found this to be the Willard Threaded Rubber Battery. They choose it not only because of its insulation but also because the name Willard assures honest quality and conscientious service.

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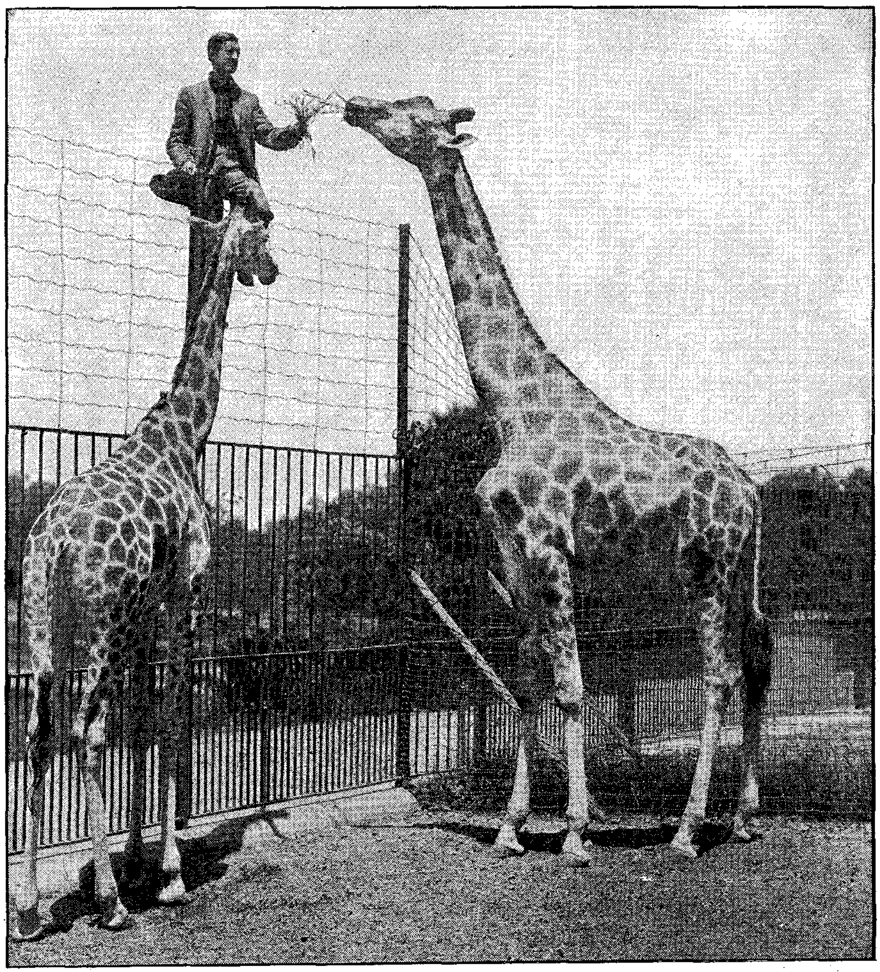
BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

ANIMAL FREAKS IN NATURE'S SIDE-SHOW

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! Step right up this way and get your tickets for the greatest side-show on earth! Don't miss the stupendous spectacle of the only authentic and genuine freaks of nature, produced and supplied by nature herself especially for this exhibition! Here you see the two-headed lizard, which runs either backward or forward; the brainless sloth who lives upside down; that Woolworth Tower among animals, the giddy giraffe that eats off the top shelf of trees; the tortoise that weighs three hundred pounds and is three hundred years old—a pound for every year!——"



Photographs by Edwin R. Sanborn Courtesy New York Zoological Society.

"THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMILE."

Jennie and Jack can hold up their heads with the best, for giraffes are the tallest animals on earth. *Jack is fourteen feet tall, and still going at the rate of a foot a year.* Their favorite sports are "eating off the top shelf of a tree, rubber-necking, and having six feet of sore throat."

And so the barker at the circus of nature might go on, with but this difference from the regular side-show announcer, that what he says is true. And just as the tallest man and the fattest lady have personalities and whims and eccentricities of their own, so the characters in this circus have their amusing or amazing quirks and wiles. They like some people, and they don't like others. They are fond of one kind of candy, and turn up their noses, if they have them, at other kinds. Of the three kinkajous in the New York Zoological Park, two will bite and scratch, and the other will curl up lovingly on your shoulder, says Samuel A. Derieux in the *American Magazine* (New York), and Rudolph, the honey badger—called the pigmy giant because he is so strong and scrappy—who grabbed Mr. Derieux's cane and came near chewing it up and who would gladly have chewed his finger also, shows great affection for a gentleman who visits him every Tuesday and scratches his back. Perhaps the most extraordinary of the freaks is the giraffe, the tallest creature in the world. There are two of these at the Zoo, Jack and Jennie by name. The writer says:

> At the age of two years, Jack was eleven feet seven inches tall. He has been growing a foot a year ever since and now he is a fourteen-footer, and still going strong in his apparent ambition to rub noses with the stars. He may reach the height of eighteen or even twenty feet before he gives it up and stops. As for Jennie, it is true that she isn't quite so towering, but certainly no one ever will insult Jennie by calling her dumpy.
>
> From their aerial height these two look down on you when you visit them, in a startled, amazed way, as if, in their opinion, you, not they, are the queer spectacle. Perhaps that is exactly what they do think—if they think at all. It is doubtful if they do. For altho they live in an exalted atmosphere, there is no evidence that they think lofty or complicated thoughts. Even their keepers are not imprest by their show of brains—rather the contrary.
>
> But if they do not think deep thoughts, they have strong preferences. Part of their time is spent in a large stall, twenty feet high, part in a corral on the outside. According to changes in the weather they are turned out or stopt up. For they are delicate and apt to contract sore throats and pneumonia.
>
> Now when the time comes to go indoors, Jennie always goes freely, of her own will. On the other hand, Jack has to be driven inside. At times the keepers have to put a halter round his neck and some of them pull while others lambaste him from behind.
>
> With Jennie it is just the reverse. She prefers an indoor life. When the weather turns warm and bright, and Jack is all eagerness to get out, the keepers have sometimes to pull and lambaste Jennie. In other words, their tastes are different. They are fond of each other; they never quarrel. But Jack likes country life, an *al fresco* existence. Jennie prefers indoor life.
>
> In the wild state, giraffes live in herds and eat the tender shoots of certain trees that grow high from the ground. Constant reaching up after this delicacy has, through the centuries, lengthened their legs, shoulder-blades and necks, until now the giraffe is his own stepladder.
>
> If you look at him, you think his front legs are longer than his back ones. But that is an illusion. The legs are the same length. It is the elongation of the shoulder-blades that give the tilted-up appearance. The giraffe rarely feeds on the ground. If he has to drink water, or to pick up any object, he must straddle his front legs out in a painful and awkward manner.
>
> The giraffe is an impractical, visionary-looking animal, whose thoughts, you would say, are up in the clouds. But in his wild state he can take care of himself pretty well. A kick from his front leg has been known to lay a lion out; and the hind leg can swing not only backward but sideways.
>
> He is not swift of flight, for when he tries to put on speed, his legs get tangled up. But he is not only his own stepladder but his own observation tower as well. He can see an enemy a long way off. In captivity he is a simple, harmless fellow, always perfectly groomed, and with the gentle, melting eye of the gazelle. His horns are little make-believe protuberances, more of an ornament than a weapon. He doesn't know he's a freak—but he is, all the same, one of the queerest in nature's side-show. He

Another Seiberling Promise is Fulfilled

In the very first advertisement of the Seiberling Rubber Company, in January, 1922, appeared the following statement by Mr. F. A. Seiberling:

"There is room for great new achievements in increasing the durability of tires and *reducing the cost* for the benefit of the travelling public."

The promise of increased durability was immediately made good by notable structural improvements—such as extending the tread all around the tire from bead to bead to prevent tread separation—and these were embodied in every tire made by Seiberling, without exception.

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Now the better manufacturing processes responsible for that notable achievement have been perfected and extended to include all straight-side Seiberling Cords as well as the Seiberling-built Portage Cords and Fabrics.

Therefore a price reduction of approximately 12½% on all Seiberling Straight Side Cords and all Portage Tires was made effective June 1, 1922.

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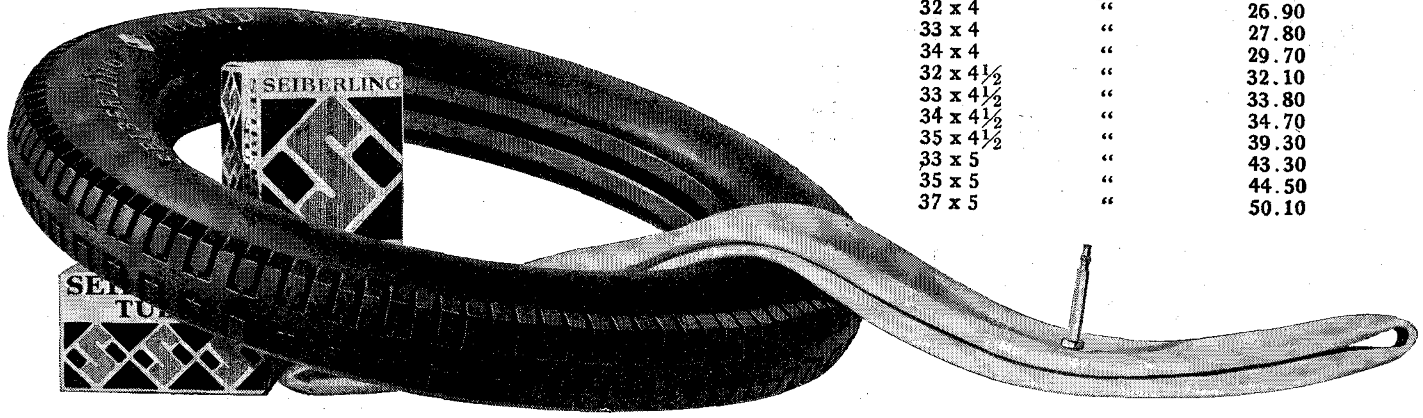
Size		Price
30 x 3½	Clincher	$12.50
30 x 3½	Straight Side	15.00
31 x 4	"	25.80
32 x 4	"	28.40
33 x 4	"	29.40
32 x 4½	"	34.90
33 x 4½	"	35.60
34 x 4½	"	36.50
33 x 5	"	45.60
35 x 5	"	46.90

Portage Fabrics

Size		Price
30 x 3	Clincher	$ 9.50
30 x 3½	"	10.50
32 x 3½	Straight Side	17.25
31 x 4	Clincher	18.00
32 x 4	Straight Side	22.90
33 x 4	"	24.10
34 x 4	"	24.60

Portage Cords

Size		Price
30 x 3½	Clincher	$12.50
32 x 3½	Straight Side	22.20
32 x 4	"	26.90
33 x 4	"	27.80
34 x 4	"	29.70
32 x 4½	"	32.10
33 x 4½	"	33.80
34 x 4½	"	34.70
35 x 4½	"	39.30
33 x 5	"	43.30
35 x 5	"	44.50
37 x 5	"	50.10



SEIBERLING CORDS

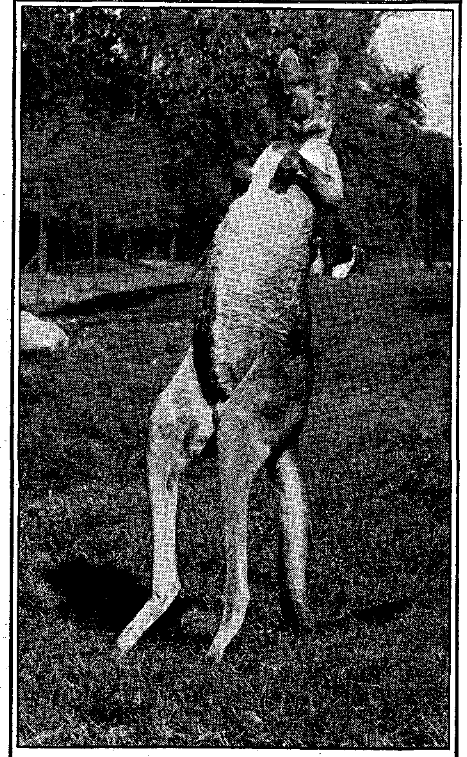
and PORTAGE TIRES
— Seiberling Built

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

is the tall man—the tallest, by far, in the world.

A lively and gifted freak is the kangaroo. In 1770 some sailors from the ship of Captain Cook, the great explorer, which had touched on the wild Australian coast, came running back to the vessel with the report that they had seen an outlandish creature, as tall as a man, who stood up on his tail. It was an "Old Man Kangaroo." One of these creatures, named Pop, together with lesser lights of the same family, makes his residence at the Zoo, and Mr. Derieux tells us:



POP, THE KANGAROO.

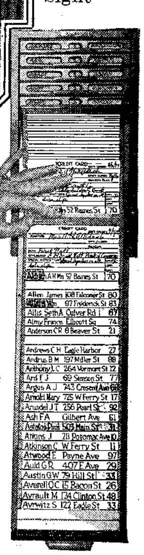
This is Pop's best boxing attitude. Having stood up on his tail thus, he strikes with one of his hind feet.

When he first came, Pop was a bad fellow, likely to swat his keeper any time. His dangerous blow he does not strike with his front feet, but with his hind ones, which are armed with a vicious claw. In order to deliver a knockout, he throws himself back on his tail, stands upright, and kicks with a vicious force that may kill. "He lets me alone now," says Riley, his keeper. "I can outbox him, and he knows it."

For our benefit Riley gave him a tap on the jaw. In his anger, Pop looked ridiculously like an old man who had been insulted. His head quivered as if from a slight palsy, such as you see now and then in old men, and he kept on nodding, then shaking it, as if to say, "You'd better not do that again!" Finally, he reared back on his tail, which is equivalent, so far as the kangaroo is concerned, to rearing back on his dignity.

Of course Riley did not push the matter any further. "Old Pop's a good scout," declared he, "and we ought not to bother him."

As for Mom, the mother kangaroo, she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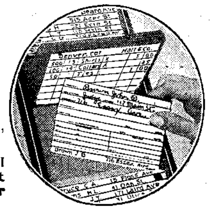

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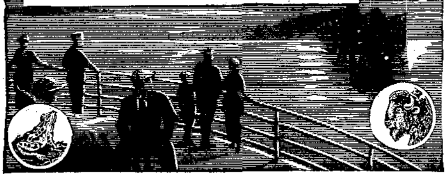

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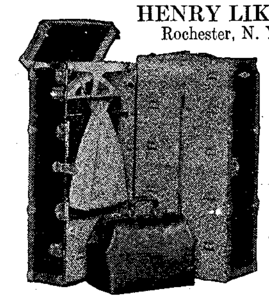

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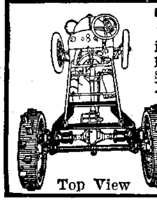

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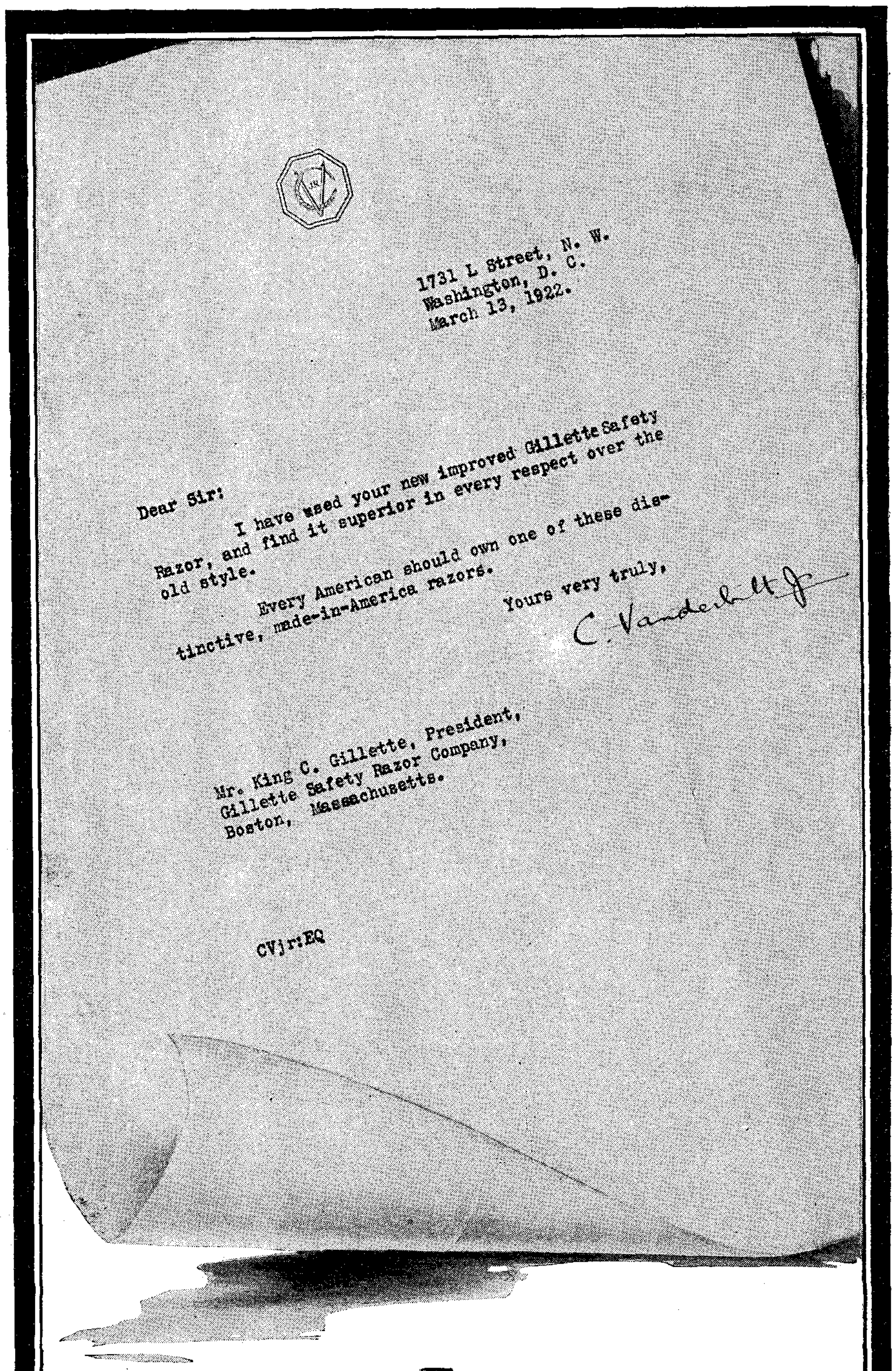
> has a little one, which she carries around in a sack. It is now half-grown, and sometimes comes out of the sack and hops around. But at sight of people, it jumps back in and is hidden from prying eyes. The sack will be at Kiddy Kangaroo's disposal until he is nearly grown. Then, some day, Mom will dump him out and tell him to shift for himself.
>
> Most animals make a noise when angry, or frightened, or just feeling good. The kangaroo is practically dumb, tho sometimes you can hear an indistinct chattering or smacking noise of the lips. There is one animal which never makes a sound, not even when caught and killed—that animal is the friend we have just left, the giraffe.

What is the ugliest animal in the world? You may differ about which is the most beautiful, but Mr. Derieux insists that there is no ground for difference of opinion as to the ugliest. The wart hog wins on every count. We read:

> He hasn't a single redeeming trait, physically speaking—not one. His eyes are set at the top of his long flat head; below the eyes are unsightly warts; his tusks grow all sorts of ways; his hair is thin and scraggly; his tail looks like a frayed twine string. He is moth-eaten, unkempt, thoroughly disreputable. But he certainly can plow up the ground!
>
> In looking at his corral I couldn't help thinking that he would make a valuable animal to dig up streets where you want to put down asphalt or paving; even old asphalt streets, he could loosen up for us. All that Clarence—for that is his name—needs, to become useful to man, is a course of training. Clarence, also, says Riley, is a good scout, and far from a fool. He knows his keeper; he knows his name, and he will come running at call. When he eats, he gets down on his knees as if saying prayers over his food. The reverential attitude, combined with the grotesque and disreputable ugliness of the suppliant, is a sight to remember.

If Clarence does have a rival in ugliness, that rival is the giant tortoise Buster, in Mr. Derieux's opinion. Buster, according to computation, was born about the year that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, three centuries ago, when Elizabeth sat on the throne of England, and America was a howling wilderness. At present writing—

> Having reached the ripe age of three hundred years and assumed the mature proportions of three hundred pounds, Buster is living a life of ease and contentment. Next to him resides a young sprig of a tortoise—a mere infant of only ninety years and weighing only a hundred pounds! Both are the degenerate descendants of a huge race of reptiles which roamed the globe long before man put in his appearance.
>
> Buster shows his years; he looks very old and very wise. His wedge-shaped face is wrinkled into a comical grimace, as if he might be laughing at us newcomers on this terrestrial globe. He bears us no grudge, tho. He is a friendly old boy. If you call him, he will come to the fence slowly and with dignity, and will eat a sandwich or a banana (banana preferred) out of your hand. As a matter of warning, perhaps it ought to be stated that he will eat your hand also, so that it is advisable, when the end of the banana is reached to turn loose quickly. Not that he is vicious—he just



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Yours very truly,
C. Vanderbilt Jr

Mr. King C. Gillette, President,
Gillette Safety Razor Company,
Boston, Massachusetts.

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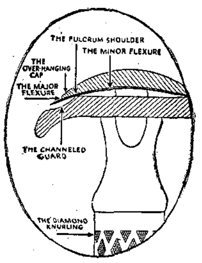

Even more to the point than anything we could say, is this expression from Mr. Vanderbilt Jr.-*typical of the liking of the young man of affairs for*

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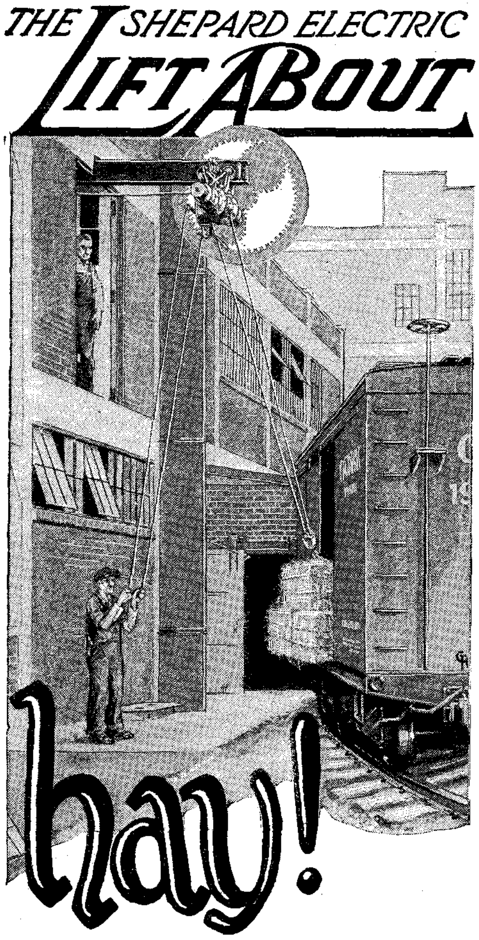

THE Willow Brook Dairy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., sought *ease, speed,* and a *true saving* in handling hay. They found the answer in the ***LiftAbout.*** Unloading, storing, distributing—this *new and smaller* electric hoist does all, with less labor, and *reduces a job of hours to minutes.*

LiftAbouts have displaced many old fashioned and expensive ways of moving and lifting loads. They have solved the long standing question of the *best way to rehandle at the lowest cost.* Power lifting economies are now enjoyed by thousands, many of whom thought they couldn't use electric hoists. The ***LiftAbout*** may be *your* hoist.

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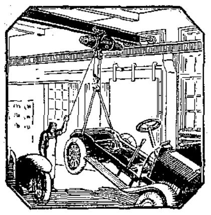
Due to standardized manufacture and quantity production the ***LiftAbout*** is surprisingly low priced. Its maintenance negligible. Its installation easy and economical.



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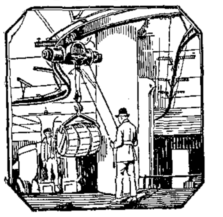

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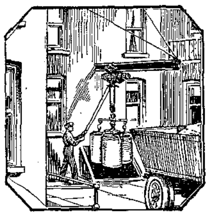
Drop a line

A request from you sends a ***LiftAbout*** bulletin, or, if you desire, a representative who can tell of cases parallel to yours where loads are moved fast, safely, and at greatly reduced cost.



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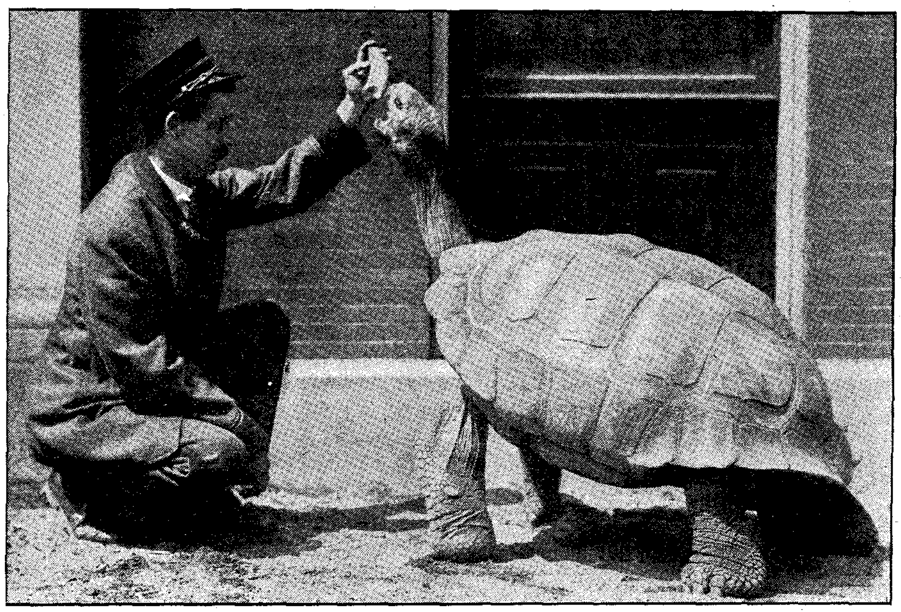
BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

doesn't know that you object to having your hand eaten.

Yet he is not a fool, all things considered. With the coming of night and chill, he makes his slow and ponderous way to the door of his house, where he waits for it to be opened, as a dog might wait. That, you may say, shows no remarkable intelligence.



A HARD-SHELLED ANCIENT.

Buster has hung around for three centuries. He was born about the time the Pilgrims were setting out for America. He will eat out of your hand, or eat your hand—it's all the same to him, he's that kind-hearted. Perhaps one grows indifferent after three hundred years.

Perhaps not, but it is unusual in a reptile; because reptiles, as a rule, don't know enough to get in out of the cold. Likewise, Buster recognizes a uniform at sight, tho he doesn't distinguish between people. He shows as much represt excitement at the spectacle of a motorman as he does at that of a park-keeper.

Of Rudolph, the honey badger, who bit a hole in Mr. Derieux's walking stick, he relates:

Rudolph is set low to the ground, and has a white streak running down his back. My acquaintance with him began when I poked my cane through the bars to start a ball rolling, in the hope that he would play with it. He paid no attention to the ball. Instead, he grabbed the stick with teeth and claws.

I never imagined there could be such power in a small animal. For a while I thought I would have to surrender my cane. Finally I wrenched it loose; but it will always carry the marks of Rudolph's teeth and claws.

I hunted up the keeper, Landsburg, and showed him the depredation.

"This is Tuesday," said Landsburg. "Every Tuesday a gentleman comes to see him. Yonder he sits now on that bench. See if he won't introduce you to Rudolph. He can do more with him than I can."

The gentleman came at my request. At the sound of his voice Rudolph ran excitedly to the front of his cage, and his friend rubbed his back and talked to him. Whenever he stopt Rudolph stuck his paw through the cage begging for more attention.

"Feel the power of that arm," said the man.

I, too, caught Rudolph's claws and got a tug from the little giant that showed strength out of all proportion to his size.

And now I was aware of the fact that there was unusual excitement among all the little freaks in the small mammal house. Not only Rudolph, but the other animals also, were running to the front to see their friend.

There was present a whole collection of coati-mundis, small animals with long snouts, like that of the ant-eater. One of these, the white-nosed coati-mundi, set up a long, eager cry. According to the keepers, whenever the benevolent gentleman appears, even before he enters the house, and before any one else knows he is present on the grounds, the white-nosed mundi cries out in excitement and joy.

I would not have believed it if I had not seen it. At every cage now little beady eyes were staring with eagerness and glistening with excitement. Their friend went the rounds, scratching their backs, calling them by name, rubbing their heads, sticking his finger in their mouths.

Finally, in an unostentatious way, he moved his hand toward his inside coat pocket. At this movement, the excitement doubled and trebled. Every keen eye was fastened on him. He was going to give them candy!

Now, above the cages of the coati-mundis are red stripes which mean that these animals are exclusively meat-eaters. According to the gentleman they will eat only one kind of candy—a kind with almonds in it. And now out of his pocket he took a number of these bits of candy and handed one to each of his friends.

From the house, he and I then went out of doors to the yards on which the cages open. "Rudy," called the man, "come, baby." At the sound of his name, Rudolph came running excitedly, like a dog to his master.

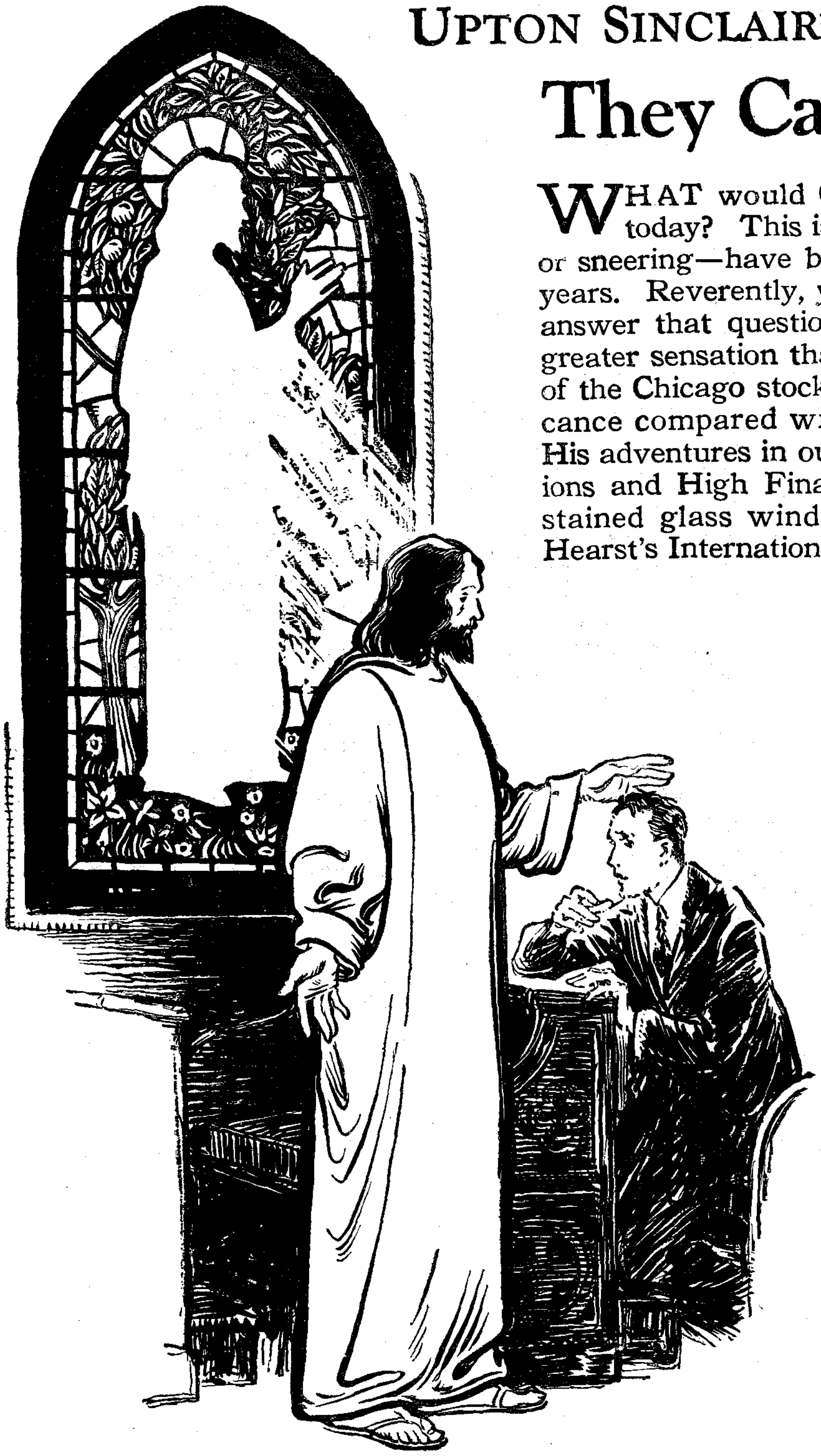
"Animals have always come to me," said the man. "I visit these every Tuesday. They know when you sympathize with them. They are lonely."

It is just a matter of recreation to him, he declares, to visit them. I could not help

UPTON SINCLAIR'S SENSATIONAL NOVEL

They Call Me Carpenter!

WHAT would Christ do if he should return to earth today? This is the question men and women—sincere or sneering—have been asking each other for two thousand years. Reverently, yet fearlessly, Upton Sinclair sets out to answer that question. No novel of our time has caused a greater sensation than Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle"—novel of the Chicago stockyards. But that will pale into insignificance compared with the story of *"Mr. Carpenter"* and His adventures in our world of Jazz, Flappers, French Fashions and High Finance. It all begins with the miraculous stained glass window of St. Bartholomew's Church—in Hearst's International for July.



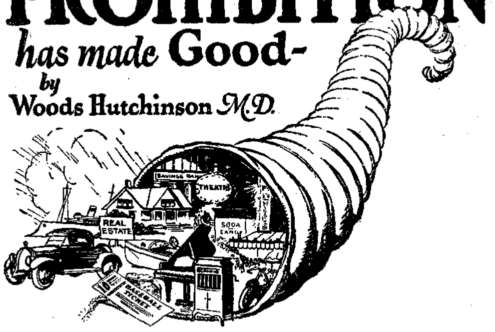
"I lifted my eyes and there in the aisle of St. Bartholomew, standing with his hand on my head, was the figure out of the stained-glass window. Where the figure had been was a great hole with the sun shining through."

Edison on the Future of Radio

THE radio-phone will have a profound influence on political campaigns. Instead of speaking to only 20,000 people, a Presidential candidate will be able to speak to millions at a time. . . . . . It will be a fad in the cities and soon die out, but in the country it will last." Read "The Miracle of Radio" in Hearst's International for July.

PROHIBITION has made Good-

by Woods Hutchinson M.D.



Do your friends argue about Prohibition? Do they really know anything about it? Do YOU know yourself what changes have actually taken place since the XVIII amendment went into effect? Dr. Woods Hutchinson has collected some exceedingly interesting facts—and states them for you in a most interesting way in Hearst's International for July.

Thousands of people gladly pay 35 cents a copy each month on the newsstands for Hearst's International. To get five (5) copies for $1.00—a saving of seventy-five cents—tear out the coupon below and mail it today.

NORMAN HAPGOOD'S 2d ARTICLE

On Henry Ford and the Jews

DID you read "The Inside Story of Henry Ford's Jew Mania" in the June number? Now comes the second installment—even more startling. Read about the wild jumble of Tsarists, Ford Jew-investigators, Roman Catholics, Masons, Pogroms, Protocols, Sinn Fein, Ku Klux Klan—and see if YOU can guess which documents are forgeries—and see if YOU can tell where the Truth begins or ends.

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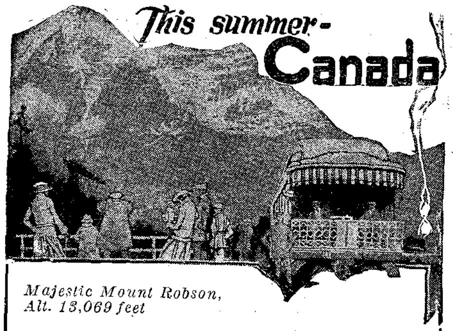

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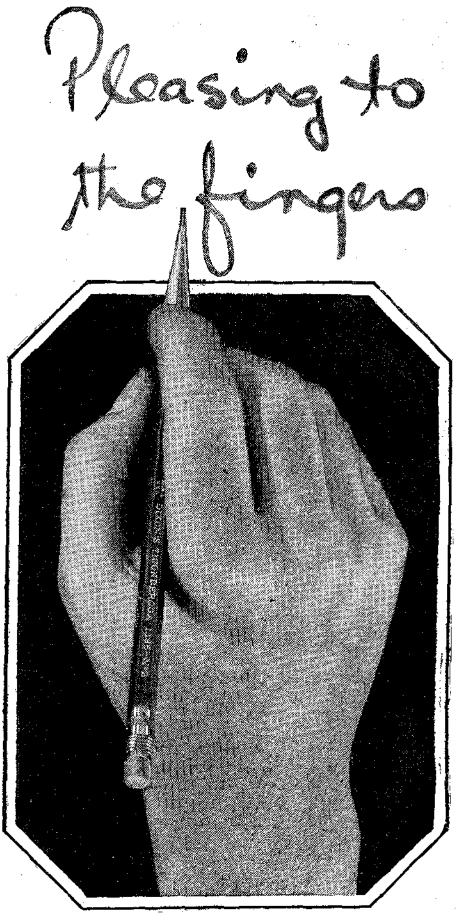
BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

thinking that it went a little deeper than that. I know this, for I saw it demonstrated. His voice and his face, no less than his candy, are very welcome to the little freaks.

A BREWERY THAT BECAME A MUSHROOM RANCH

WHEN, like Othello's, the brewery's occupation disappeared, what was to be done with the brewery? All over the country there are extensive and expensive establishments that threaten to become just so much uselessness. However, in one case, an answer has been found. The accepted peace-time industry of beating swords into plowshares, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, is outdone in novelty by the post-prohibition industry of converting a brewery into a mushroom bed, but the mushrooms have won out and displaced vats and brewing in the establishment of a New York brewer. The experimental stage of the new mushroom ranch has long since passed, says the writer, who goes on to describe the present state of that particular brewery, the property of A. G. Hupfel, Jr.:

> Out in the paved courtyard there are still evidences of scrapped vats and dismantled brewery paraphernalia. Inside—after one of the heavy doors of the great rock caverns has been opened carefully and closed just as carefully and even more quickly on account of the temperature—there is a remarkable glimpse of row after row of even, semi-circular mounds of dampish earth, pearled here and there with tiny mushrooms, or mottled with strangely fantastic patterns of whitish mould.
>
> When Mr. Hupfel decided to turn his brewery into a mushroom plantation, he summoned to his aid a Frenchman of many years' experience in this industry. The French method of growing them in cellars and caves in narrow, rounded beds was closely followed and proved successful. But the loss of space with this manner of culture was very great, and some plan of utilizing the cubic space of these lofty caverns was studied. Trays were experimented with and proved practicable, so that in many rooms steel racks have been built from ceiling to floor and filled with flat beds of mushrooms on trays.
>
> Not content with inducing the mushroom to give up his time-honored habit of growing in mounds, Mr. Hupfel next tried the experiment of growing them outside the cellar and up-stairs on any and every floor of his vast plant. Again Mr. Hupfel won out, and the visitor may have the remarkable experience of climbing flights of stairs one after the other to find mushrooms growing in rows or on trays as persistently as under the old conditions of cellar culture. All the mushrooms need, in Mr. Hupfel's opinion, is to have the conditions right.
>
> "And we make the conditions to fit their needs," he said calmly, as he switched on a light for the visitor's benefit. "There is the apparatus we manufacture the atmosphere with as they need it." He pointed to a mysterious looking bit of construction



HERE is a pencil so well balanced and so pleasing to the fingers that you can say farewell right now to such old-time enemies as "three o'clock fatigue" and "writer's cramp."

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at the side. "In this room they are being given a fog."

And they were, a *bona fide* fog, rolling down so densely that the low mounds were not visible a few feet away. When the atmosphere is changed and cooled later, precipitation will take place, and the dew of heaven descend quite realistically on the plants. Mushrooms seem, in fact, to be rather more temperamental in their demands than one would suppose who has only an acquaintance with them at restaurants, for the excitement of a thunderstorm seems to stimulate them to an access of interest in growing.

So Mr. Hupfel treats his plantation to a miniature thunder-storm by means of a large static machine, and the mushrooms thrive under this artificial electrical disturbance which creates some subtle change in the atmosphere to which they respond both in speed and size of growth.

With heating and refrigerating plants throughout the great establishment, artificial showers or clear, dry weather may be produced to meet the mushroom's most capricious demands, and the result may be seen in the most toothsome varieties of both dark and light mushrooms, in moist delicacy of perfected growth. As the mushroom deteriorates rapidly, the obvious advantage of being able to purchase them within a few hours of the time of their picking is no small feature in the question of growing mushrooms in the city itself.

"CHARMING" THE WARY ANGLEWORM

"THERE are some fellows," speculates the *Bulletin of the American Game Protective Association*, "who do not know all the tricks of the trade." The writer had been using fishworms for bait ever since he was big enough to dig them—and he usually had to dig them, altho always willing to try anybody's advice on methods to make them come out of the ground and crawl into a can without any physical effort on his part. He says:

> We have laid wet burlap sacks on the ground, we have beat on the ground with boards, and probably have done everything that anybody ever told us to, but usually when we wanted worms to fish with we dug them, and often we had to dig far and deep.
>
> Several years ago upon coming east to live we were told that the only way to secure fishworms was to take a flashlight and go out at night and pick them off the lawn. Very craftily and wisely we looked at this method as another form of snipe-hunting and made vows that no wise birds would take us out and leave us holding the sack.
>
> The thing happened. We saw a fellow on his hands and knees with a flashlight, picking up big, fat fishworms. Practically every angler we have met in the East has known about this method of getting bait, which was handed down to him by his great-grandfather. We are still of the opinion, however, that many anglers in the West do not know that this is possible and we are publishing this note with the idea of saving many blistered hands and sore backs.
>
> Apparently only the grandfather and grandmother worms come out at night, as you never get any small ones. Where the lawn grass has been cut closely and well watered it is an easy matter to pick up half a canful of good big worms in an hour. Do not laugh when the statement is made

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Many men have the sort of skin that must be humored a bit, that every now and then, Saturdays, most likely, says, "Oh, let me alone!"

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

that it takes skill to catch them. You can not pick them up as you do when you turn over a shovelful of earth. Each worm has a good grip on the hole he just crawled out of, and when he sees you coming for him he can snap back in with about the alacrity of a fully stretched rubber-band. Get your flashlight and go out and try it.

NATURE'S TREE-FREAKS

THAT old dame, Nature, does not wholly deserve her reputation of working in a very orderly manner. The truth is that "she is forever doing stunts which would seem to indicate a very freakish disposition," says the Boston *Transcript* solemnly. Men who roam the woods know this, for they are continually running across trees and shrubs which are as far different from the type as tho a deliberate experiment was being made in the evolution of strange forms. From among these, nurserymen obtain the odd trees with which landscape gardeners like to decorate the lawns of their clients. Says the writer:

The weeping trees are merely freaks, and most of them have been discovered growing wild or else have come up unexpectedly in a nursery row. It is the same with the pyramidal trees, which are narrow in girth but shoot straight into the air like huge needles. Even the Lombardy poplar is an abnormal form of the common black poplar of Europe. Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, has been getting together in that institution probably the largest representation of abnormal forms of the world's different trees to be found anywhere in this country.

Professor Sargent says that the Lombardy poplar probably first appeared in northern Italy early in the eighteenth century, and that very likely all the trees now scattered throughout the world are descended from a single individual which happened to grow in this peculiar shape. Moreover, all the trees, wherever found, are males. According to Professor Sargent, the Lombardy poplar has been much in favor with landscape architects because of its adaptability and its rapid growth. It is perfectly at home in all parts of America, but probably the finest specimens to be seen anywhere are growing in the central valley of Chile.

There are other trees in the Arboretum collection which have taken on this same upright habit. One of them, and one which attracts much attention because of its peculiar appearance, is a sugar maple. A very perfect specimen stands by itself near the maple group just beyond the shrub garden. This maple is one of the narrowest and most remarkable of all trees having fastigate form, which is of special interest because the parent tree is a native of Massachusetts, having been found in 1885 in a Newton cemetery.

For some reason the maples seem to have been singled out by nature as special subjects for her freakish experiments. Not satisfied with producing a maple which grows straight into the air she has evolved another kind which has the opposite tendency. It is a Norway maple, which makes a great round ball, being as different in habit from maples of the ordinary sort as one can well imagine. The specimen in the Arboretum, altho it has been growing for fifteen or sixteen years, has never added more than a foot for each year of its growth, and is as broad as it is tall.

There are many other maples which are unusual in one way or another, but one of special interest has been named the Eagle's Claw maple, owing to the peculiar development of its foliage. The leaves of this odd tree are toothed and notched in the most remarkable way. They curl up, too, even when in their natural state, the pointed ends assuming very much the appearance of real claws. There is little about this tree which could be called beautiful, but it has the merit of being out of the ordinary.

There is something about the so-called weeping trees which makes them much in favor for planting on private grounds. For years weeping trees of various kinds have been industriously hunted for and largely propagated by nurserymen. In Europe they are even more popular than they are here, and many of the kinds which are used there are to be found in the Arboretum.

These trees are grown mostly from cuttings. Sometimes a weeping branch is grafted on a stem of a normal tree of the same or a related species. Of course, weeping willows are the best known trees in this class. Apparently they have wept down through many ages, for the Chinese weeping willow has been a favorite for centuries. It is a familiar object in many Chinese pictures, and has long been represented on Chinese porcelains and wood carvings. When it first reached Europe it was supposed to be a native of the valley of the Euphrates, and so was misnamed *Salix babylonica*. More than half a century ago great numbers of these trees were planted in Massachusetts, but they suffer from the cold here, and are constantly growing less.

Freak trees are not necessarily freakish. One of the handsomest of the trees in Europe is a form of the beech. Unfortunately it grows very slowly, and while it has been planted here, there are no specimens in this country to compare with those across the water, where the great tent-like trees prove a constant surprize to American visitors.

Everybody knows the weeping birch, and its beautiful cut-leaf form. Freak as it is, it has delighted multitudes of garden-makers. All must regret that this tree, which has been planted in immense numbers all over the northern States, is fast disappearing, owing to the havoc caused by insects which work under the bark of the trunk.

While some of the most conspicuous among nature's stunts have been done with deciduous trees, the evergreens have not been overlooked. In the Arnold Arboretum there are two remarkable dwarf gardens made up of little evergreen trees, many of which naturally grow to large size. In some instances specimens of these baby trees, no higher than a man's waist, are growing in close proximity to huge specimens of the same species which tower far above them.

There is a spruce in the Arboretum which much resembles a camel. It is a comical looking object and probably another freak like it will never be grown, for no one will care to make grafts of it, unless, indeed, to place in some museum of strange and curious trees. It is thus that nature operates, producing her abnormalities in forms which are both inviting and repellant. It remains for men to say which shall be selected and given to the people. And yet, it may quite likely be that dozens of the abnormal trees are growing in the depths of the forest which are quite as handsome as any we know but which have never yet been seen by the eye of man.

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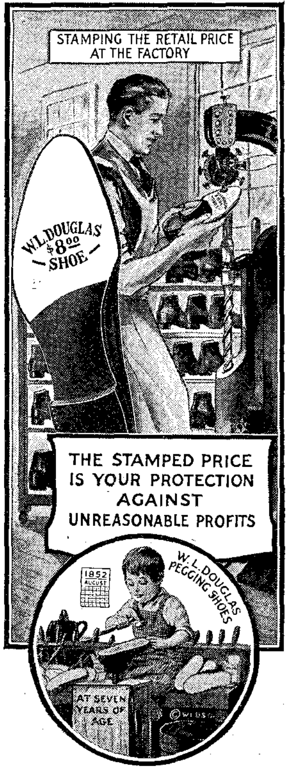
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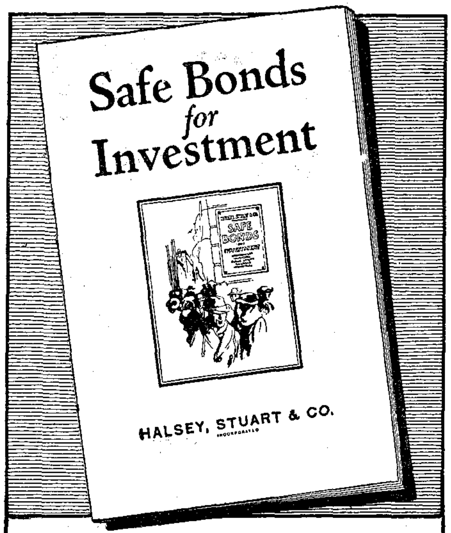

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PUSHING PROSPERITY TOO HARD

TIMES are better, but any effort to create a boom psychology will do more harm than good, say certain thoughtful observers of business conditions. "There are unmistakable symptoms that the return of prosperity is being pushed too hard," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* in a detailed review of recent tendencies. "The best business and banking opinion is not looking for anything partaking of the character of a boom," declares Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, "and would be very apprehensive if any boom phenomena should manifest themselves." Dr. Anderson insists "that efforts to whip up intense business activity by propaganda should be deprecated, and that any violent spurt which such methods might lead to would be unsoundly based and would lead to sharp reaction." "The rank and file of business men, and especially the rank and file of speculators," it is suggested, "are probably somewhat more optimistic than the analysis of underlying factors can justify." Dr. Anderson points out that "when business is really active bank loans to commercial customers do not go down week by week, as they are still doing, on the whole, in the United States; and (2) when business is really active, business men generally do not look with patience and complacency upon a protracted coal strike." The conclusion is that business is still subnormal "and is to be improved, not by over-exertion of a convalescent patient, but rather by gradual building-up." Turning from the general to the particular, Dr. Anderson remarks pointedly that "the man who raises prices with the first real impulse of reviving demand is likely to experience a set-back."

That business is a convalescent patient who shouldn't be overworked is also the opinion of *The Journal of Commerce.* It sees several signs that the return of prosperity has been pushed too hard of late; that inflationary tactics are being resorted to in connection with financing, and also with trade. For one thing, there would seem to be a return of the stock-watering evil. For instance, it has been reported that a large block of stock was to be supplied to the promoters of one of the recent steel mergers at a nominal price. There has been indication of a disposition to issue watered stock on the part of a number of concerns, "not only those which have failed to make stock distributions representing their war profits," but also "some which are now apparently inclined to capitalize the future possibilities of earnings that may be made during the period of prosperity that is believed to be opening." As a result, we read:

> There has undoubtedly been a revival of disposition on the part of Congress and of various administrative bodies to pry into financial and industrial conditions with a view to exposing conditions of this sort. The recent call of the Senate for an inquiry of somewhat similar type into the state of things in the oil industry is reminiscent of the various trust investigations which were common after about 1905, and which at that time caused so much embarrassment—often of a well-merited kind. This is undoubtedly a danger which the stock market must confront during the next year or so.

The Journal of Commerce also calls attention to the plan of issuing stock without par value which has recently become so popular, especially among concerns which hold valuable franchises or whose business contains a large element of good-will. These issues are, of course, based on the theory that current income has no very necessary relationship to the physical value of the plant, and there are other advantages in this method of financing. But it seems to the New York paper that "there is an undoubtedly greater tendency to the watering of stock and the general 'boosting' of prices for commodities and services in the case of those enterprises which are not definitely capitalized than there is in the case of those which have placed a fixt value on their securities."

There is said to be some inflation on the part of banks which have been marking up the valuation of their bonds and stocks to correspond with the altered state of the market, and thus creating speculative values which "are not a good feature of the market situation to-day."

The Journal of Commerce sees a tendency toward the issuance of an undue proportion of bonds to stocks, largely because of the fact that until very recently business conditions have been frightening off the investor from new stock issues. Of course, "the effort to induce him to come back as a stockholder by issuing bonuses with stock or watering the capital may be successful," but, we are told, it "contains its own dangers for the reasons that have already been outlined."

These, then, are some of the symptoms that the return of prosperity is being pushed too hard. There are signs of it in connection with selling and merchandising, as well as with finance:

> In some industries it is reported that there has been a certain laxity in credit methods, coupled with price concessions extended to individual buyers and the like. Some of the banks find that the statements of their customers are not altogether satisfactory in this respect owing to the presence of too large an element of open accounts representing sales made on long

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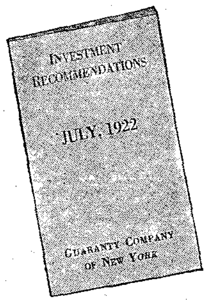

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

terms. The question whether such a danger exists widely throughout the country can not be answered absolutely, but there is good evidence that it does exist in the more highly centralized and specialized trades.

In the opinion of careful banking observers the business situation, instead of facing an open path to full prosperity, has a good many obstacles still to overcome and needs to be governed by an unusual degree of conservatism. The price situation has been stable for a good many months, a fact which renders it possible to make forward contracts with confidence. But of late there has been renewed tendency toward the advancing of prices in basic lines, and there is evidence that such advances have been extended into the field of consumable commodities. With prices as high as they are to-day this may lead to disturbance of business conditions and sharply tend to check the increasing demand for goods. Current financing is hampered by the fact that such a possibility is evidently recognized.

"WHY WET-NURSES FOR BIG BUSINESS?"

THIS questioning protest is brought from the editor of *Forbes Magazine*, as he ponders over the way "wet nurses" have been called in to take charge of different industries. Have our business men loss their self-reliance, their ability to work out their own big industrial problems without the aid of super-bosses or dictators? If they have, it does not speak well for them, thinks this writer, who remarks:

The moving-picture people concluded that they couldn't run the industry themselves; so they called in Will Hays to save them. Our baseball magnates also reached the conclusion they needed some one to take hold of the reins; so they placed the supervision of their affairs in the hands of Judge Landis. It is announced that the vast building industry, feeling that a guardian is needed for it, plans to send an S.O.S. to Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is to be given powers equal to those of Hays and Landis.

The explanation given in each case has been that the industry was losing the confidence of the public, and that some heroic measure was necessary to prevent worse demoralization and possible disaster.

Is not this a tragic commentary upon the ability, the caliber, the character of the leaders in these industries? Doubtless other industries will take similar action if these experiments work out satisfactorily, for certainly some other industries need statesmanlike direction. The anthracite coal industry very badly needs some one to take hold of it and make those engaged in it toe the line. The theatrical business also needs a Hays or a Landis. The milk industry is another that needs some one of weight and power at the helm.

The reasons responsible for this unique innovation are not complimentary to those who have been obliged to resort to it. Is there not likelihood that the next step will be to have all these wet-nurses, or super-bosses, or whatever you choose to call them, named, not by representatives of the industries, but by the representatives of the people, the Government?

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TO ELIMINATE WASTE BY STANDARDIZING

ENORMOUS as is the annual waste in this country through preventable fires, the American Exchange National Bank asserts that "it is small compared with the annual waste resulting from the reckless employment of capital in the wasteful production of various sizes and styles of essentially like things." Some progress has, indeed, been made in eliminating this form of waste through standardization, but the advance, insists the New York Bank in its June letter, has really been very slow. We are told that even a simple and moderate extension of the principle of standardization in manufacture would release as much capital for general use as goes into the savings banks each year. The argument runs as follows:

> The average man understands the value of saving, because if he sets aside a part of his personal income he is sure to derive a direct benefit. His interest in saving on a national scale through a reduction in fire waste and through the elimination of varieties and styles in production is small, because the benefits to be derived are less direct, altho in the long run they are perhaps more desirable than the immediate benefits he derives from the investment of personal capital. Under our system, the accumulation of capital is automatic; even if the number of individuals who save should be small, the aggregate savings under fair standards of living would perhaps equal the savings that would be accumulated by a larger number of savers. National habits of saving are nevertheless to be preferred if for no other reason than that they tend to prevent extravagance in an age and time in which extravagance would result in the retardation of progress.
>
> Popular consent to waste elimination through standardization is essential, however, and it is just as necessary that the average man be made to understand the advantages of eliminating waste in this way as it is that he have the habit of saving. Objectors to standardization usually appeal to the prejudices of the average man; he is told, for example, that under standardization the women would all wear hats of the same design and coloring; that all clothing would be cut to a uniform pattern and that in a short time we should all be living a routine existence, moving about in regimented masses and to the best of time clocks. The term standardization, as it is applied in practise, has no such significance as that; in practise its significance is largely what the world implies—dimensional.
>
> The engineer who refers to standardization—and it is the engineer who is the principal advocate of the thing called standardization—is thinking of a pipe or a bolt on which the threads conform to a fixt standard, thus eliminating the necessity for carrying large stocks of pipes and bolts whose only difference is in the width or direction of the thread. The manufacturer of mattresses is an advocate of standardization in bed sizes, because the limitation of beds to standard sizes allows him to reduce the number of sizes he must carry in his stock of mattresses. The same principle runs through all industry, and such simple and necessary standardization as here outlined, if generally followed, would, perhaps, annually release as much capital for employment in other fields as goes into the savings banks each year.

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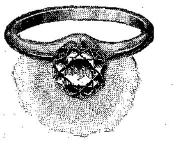

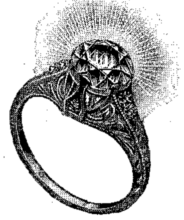

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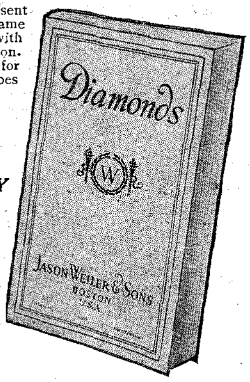

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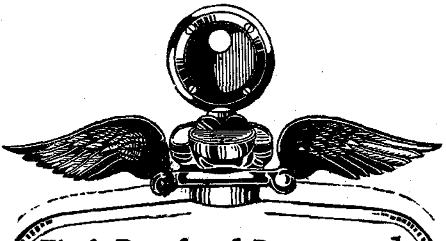

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 7.—France refuses to agree with the plan of the Reparations Commission to authorize the international bankers meeting in Paris to scale down the reparations payments. Premier Poincaré declares that France will press for full payments from Germany.

June 8.—British troops crush the last Sinn Fein stronghold in Ulster when they drive the republican forces from the fortified village of Belleek.

Examination of the proposed constitution of the Irish Free State shows there is no radical conflict between its provisions and the terms of the Anglo-Irish treaty, according to a dispatch from London.

General Wu Pei-Fu, dominant Chinese leader, and General Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, are reported to have agreed on an armistice, pending a discussion of permanent peace.

King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Roumania are married in Belgrade.

Eight enlisted men from the United States gunboat *New Orleans* are drowned in Amur Bay, Siberia.

June 9.—The interallied bankers meeting at Paris find it impossible now to recommend a loan to Germany, and issue a statement advising European countries that if there is to be a loan to Germany there must be a reduction of the German reparations debt and a general adjustment of Allied war debts, and that the nations must work together harmoniously.

June 10.—The South China Government of Canton, under the presidency of Sun Yat Sen, will refuse to cooperate with the new Northern Government of Peking for the unification of China, it is announced from Canton.

June 11.—The British Government's reply to Premier Poincaré's memorandum of June 1, concerning the condition of the French Government's participation in the Hague Conference, contends that it is solely for the Russian Government to decide whether to make restitution of private property or pay compensation, and that to assume that Russia is not a sovereign state is a waste of time.

Admiral Baron Kato assumes the premiership of Japan with the avowed intention of carrying out the agreements of the Washington Conference and on condition that the Army leaders adopt a general policy of retrenchment.

President Li Yuan-Hung, of the North China Government, appoints as Premier Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, of the Canton Cabinet, as a move toward bringing north and south China under a single government.

June 12.—Premier Poincaré replies to the British memorandum on the Hague Conference in a note insisting that Russia must return private property to its former owners, and that investigation of conditions in Russia must be the basis of aid to economic restoration.

June 13.—Three hundred persons are reported drowned and many others missing following an abnormal rise in the Acelhaute and Arenal rivers at San Salvador, Republic of Salvador.

Premier Lloyd George receives another vote of confidence when the House of

Every Banker Should Have These Facts!

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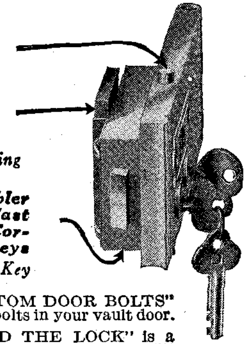
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Commons rejects by a vote of 205 to 111 a resolution to reduce the cost of his Cabinet secretariat.

The French Cabinet decides to send a commission of experts to the Hague Conference.

DOMESTIC

June 7.—Replying to Senator Watson's criticism of him for publicly discussing the tariff duties, Senator Ricci, the Italian Ambassador, says they are an international problem and as such are a proper subject for discussion by a diplomatic agent of a foreign country.

Three high officials and 34 alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan are indicted by a Grand Jury in California on felony charges connected with a raid in Englewood in which one man was killed and two were wounded.

June 8.—President Harding announces he is responsible for the policy which the Government has adopted with reference to the naval oil reserves, including the Wyoming reserve known as "Teapot Dome."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in convention at Houston, Texas, adopts a resolution declaring President Harding to be an enemy of organized labor, and urging his defeat for reelection.

June 9.—Ambassador Ricci is advised by Secretary Hughes that the tariff question is a domestic issue and that it is the American view that foreign diplomats may present their views only through the customary diplomatic channels.

June 10.—William Huesse, head of the Janitors' Union of Chicago, and nine other officials of that organization are convicted on charges growing out of the recent terrorism inaugurated by labor in Chicago.

June 11.—Over 60 known dead, drowned or killed by falling débris, and many missing is the toll of a violent storm that sweeps New York and vicinity.

Strike ballots, authorized in April, and returnable July 1, are mailed to 400,000 railway shopmen as a result of the wage-cutting decision recently issued by the United States Railway Labor Board.

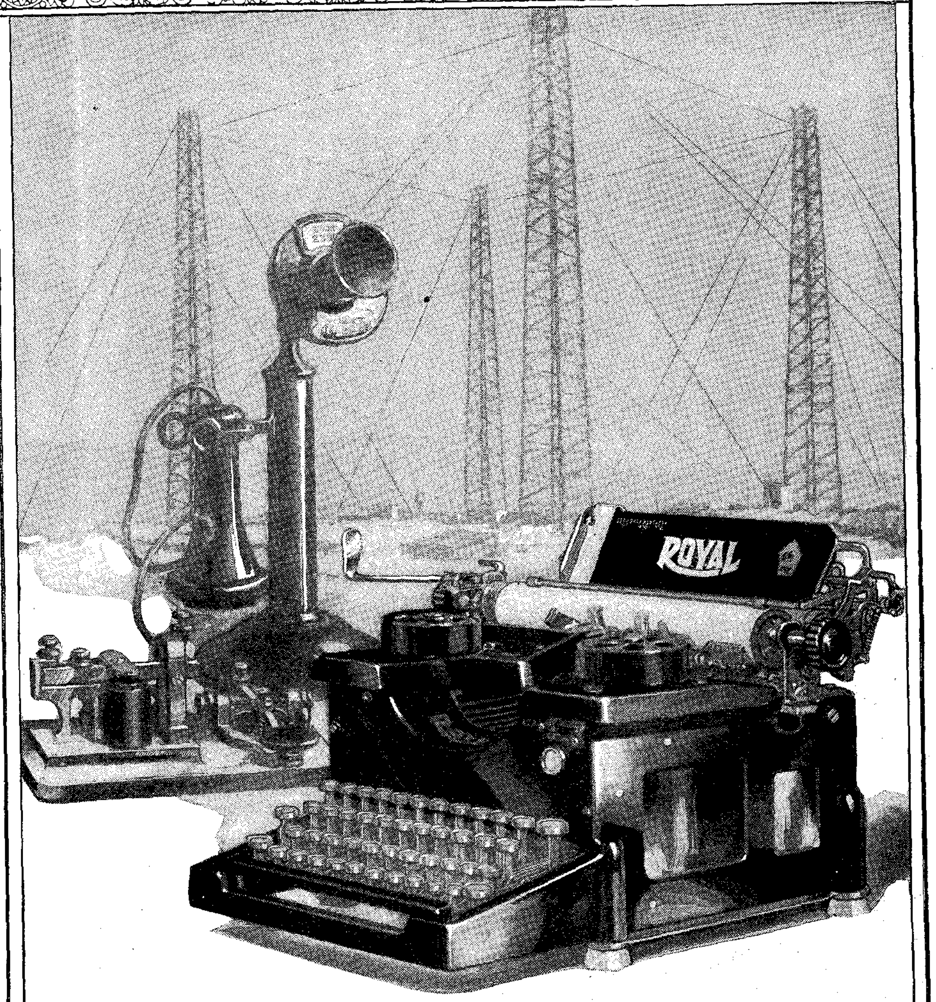
June 12.—Organized labor wants round-table conferences with employers on a basis of equality, declares Samuel Gompers, President, before the 42nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Cincinnati.

A disastrous fire in Passaic, New Jersey, causes $500,000 damage and renders 200 people homeless.

June 13.—In a letter to Chairman Campbell of the House Rules Committee, just made public, President Harding serves notice that unless the ship subsidy bill is favorably acted upon, he will call an extra session of Congress to consider it.

Net incomes reported to the Government during 1920 increased by nearly $4,000,000,000, and the number of returns by nearly 2,000,000 over 1919, while the taxes received fell off about $195,000,000, according to preliminary statistics issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

The number of aliens to be admitted into the United States during the coming fiscal year under the 3 per cent. restrictive immigration act is fixt by the Labor Department at 357,903, as compared with 355,820 last year.



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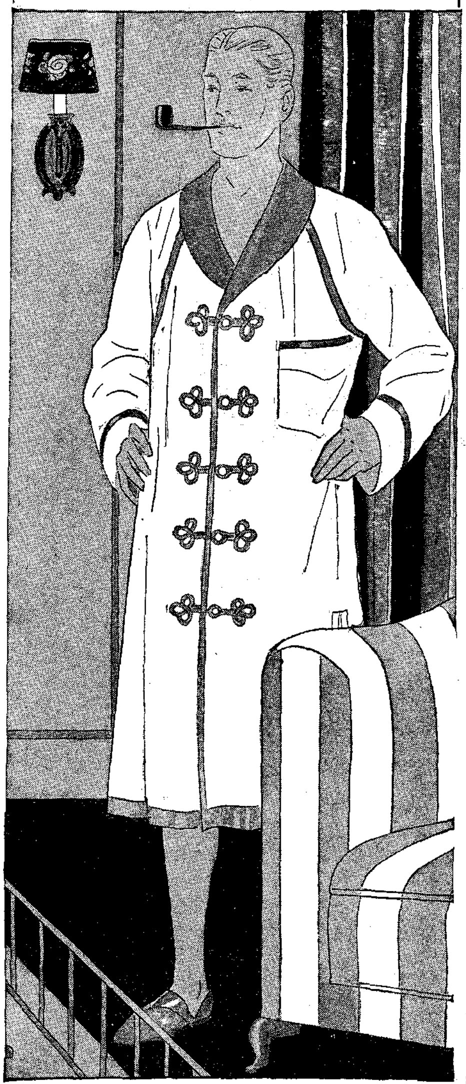

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

All In.—LACONIC TOURIST—"Information given out here?"

TIRED CLERK—"It has."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fashion Note.—Women's hats, it is said, are to be larger. And the milliner's bill, no doubt, will be an affair of extra sighs.—*London Opinion.*

The Kind We Sometimes Eat.—FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred blue Antediluvian roosters. W. J. T———.—*Classified Ad in The Tribune-Republican, Meadville, Pa.*

A Recipe.—To avoid a colorless existence, keep in the pink of condition; do things up brown, treat people white, be well read, and get out onto the golf green under the blue occasionally.—*Boston Transcript.*

Atonement.—Mr. Graham Bell has devised an apparatus for condensing air into water, to be used by travelers in the desert. Mr. Bell is the inventor of the telephone, and he seems to be endeavoring to make amends for his early indiscretion.—*London Opinion.*

We Live to Learn.—"I never knew till I got a car," said Bishop Eightly, "that profanity was so prevalent."

"Do you hear much of it on the road?"

"Why," said the Bishop, "nearly everybody I bump into swears dreadfully."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Lingering Hate.—COMEDIAN—"Poor old Harry got the bird properly last night. They hissed him right off the stage. Then I came on. The audience quietened down and listened to my first number with every attention. Then, just as I was giving 'em my patter, *blowed if they didn't start hissing old Harry again.*"—*Punch* (*London*).

Jogging His Memory.—It was a thrilling story that McGregor had to tell.

"I had abandoned all hope," he said. "As I sunk for the third time my past life seemed to rise before me in a series of grim, realistic pictures."

A murmur of sympathy rolled from the lips of listening friends; but just as McGregor was preparing to resume, McTavish interrupted him sharply and hopefully.

"And did you happen to notice," he asked, "a picture of me lending you a fiver in the autumn of 1919?"—*The Continent* (*Chicago*).

In Bad Company.—When a vote is to be taken on some important measure, a Congressman who can not be present "pairs" himself with some Representative who would vote "aye" to the Congressman's "nay," or *vice versa.* Once a Democratic member of the House received a letter from an active politician of that party in his district, calling attention to the fact that he was reported in the *Congressional Record* almost every day as being "paired" with a Republican. "I don't doubt your loyalty to the party," read the letter; "but I think the boys would like it a good deal better if you paired with Democrats instead of Republicans."—*Harper's Magazine.*

In the Rough.—"Sir, I have all the gems of English literature in my library."

"Yes, and I notice that they are uncut gems."—*Gaboon.*

Our Post-War Forest.—Great family trees in America are few, but it is probable that many new ones were started during the war by grafting.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Contingent Worker.—"Ah wants a day off, boss, ta look for a job faw mah wife."

"And—if she doesn't get it?"

"I'll be back to-morrow."—*Phœnix.*

Preparedness.—A Mexican revolutionary, treated in a New York hospital, had twenty-two bullets extracted from his body. It is said that he had to have this done in order to make room for more when he returned home.—*Punch* (*London*).

Current Humor.—Once there was a conductor who was not satisfied with his wages, and left. The next day while looking for a job he happened to step on the third rail. Did he get killed? No. He was a non-conductor.—*Science and Invention Magazine.*

Getting Him Going.—FATHER (from upstairs)—"Helen, isn't it time for the young man to go home?"

YOUNG MAN—"Your father is a crank."

FATHER (overhearing)—"Well, when you don't have a self-starter a crank comes in mighty handy."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reprisals.—WIFE—"Where, might I ask, have you been till this hour of the morning?"

HUSBAND—"W—why, round at the c—club, of course, c—c—considerin' of a strike."

WIFE—"Well, you go back to your club and consider it a lock-out!"—*London Mail.*

Enthusiastic Convert.—Dr. James Melvin Lee, head of the Department of Journalism in New York University, said during the course of an after-dinner speech: "The average person, as well as the average nation, is blind to his own faults. An American woman, a leader of the S. P. C. A. was soliciting subscriptions for the animals' cause in Madrid. 'Will you subscribe, sir?' she asked a Spanish grandee.

"'I'll do better than that, madam,' said the grandee graciously. 'I'll get up a bull-fight for your society's benefit.'"—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

Efficiency First.—An applicant for work at the Ford plant asked a veteran Ford employee if it were true that the company was always finding methods of speeding up production by using fewer men. The veteran replied:

"Most certainly. In fact," he continued, "I just had a dream which illustrates the point. Mr. Ford was dead and I could see the pallbearers carrying his body. Suddenly the procession stopt. Mr. Ford had come to life. As soon as the casket was opened he sat upright, and, on seeing six pallbearers, cried out at once: 'Put this casket on wheels and lay off five men.'"—*Wall Street Journal.*